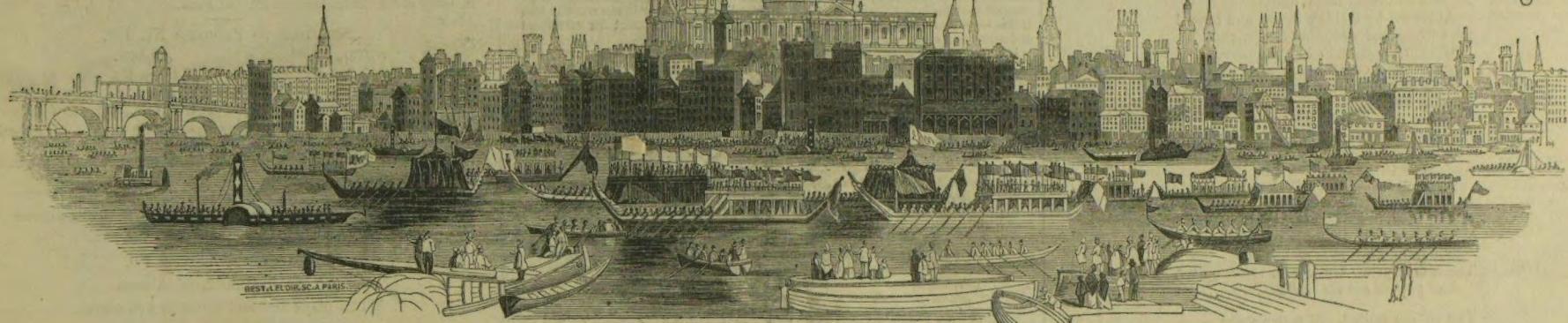


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 200.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

The mantle of dominion is fitly named "the purple," for it is often dyed in blood; it is the hue of power, and the nations to whom has fallen the sceptre of the world have been compelled to defend it by the same means by which it was acquired—force. This it is which makes the history of the past little more than a chronicle of wars and battles. Peace, which, for the interests of humanity, ought to be the rule of the government of the world, seems on an average of centuries to be rather the exception, as if by some fatal necessity men were driven to exist amid continual hostilities. It is sometimes their fault, as being the aggressors; but quite as often their misfortune, as being the objects of oppression by others: in either case Peace is impossible. Even periods that seem to be pacific are but times in which men repose from great wars only to engage in minor ones; and had the nations of modern Europe their Temple of Janus, like the Romans, it would be difficult to point out any one of the great powers which could boast of having been able to close it for three years successively. Since the close of the great war of the revolution, in 1815, in which millions of men perished, Europe has experienced what has been called a "thirty years' peace." The phrase only means that the seat of war has been changed from the territories of the old political states to the borders of their dominions—to the outposts and debatable ground of civilisation: it has not really ceased to exist. In this "thirty years' peace" we have really seen several wars, which are only called little in comparison with that mighty tempest that swept over all Europe for a whole generation. In themselves they were great enough to cause incalculable suffering and misery—great enough to exhibit human nature in its worst aspect—great enough to bedew the earth in a thousand places with what is sadder even than human tears—and only not great enough, in some cases, or success, when the best sympathies of the world were enlisted on the side of the vanquished.

If we look back over this period of peace, we shall find that it has really been distinguished for the number of its wars! And we have ourselves contributed our full share to the chronicle. France took but a brief repose after the long conflict in which she had been engaged, and in which she had suffered so deeply, ere she entered upon the war in Algiers; it has lasted now fifteen years, has cost France forty millions sterling of her treasure, and—the calculation is from a French authority—the lives of three hundred thousand men! At the present moment the position of the French in Africa is more precarious than ever; all is confusion, the climate and the harassing tactics of the Arab race, have baffled the efforts of men who are among the best soldiers of the world; and the cry is for more troops, more regiments, more lives, more treasure to pour like water into the thirsty sands of the desert, and with as little return! Yet the struggle in Algiers passes for one of the "little wars" of an age of peace! Russia has in the same period had her wars—one with the tribes of the Caucasus, who have for years bid defiance to all the power of that great but overrated empire—and another with Poland, which, hemmed around by hostile or unfriendly states, and receiving no resources from without, fell, and was crushed; but the conflict was a bloody one, and marked by such courage and determination against overwhelming numbers, that it can scarcely be called a "little war," though history perhaps will so record it.

Then there have been the wars of succession in Spain and Portugal, between the partisans of rival branches of the same royal family; they were wars of the worst kind, being waged between men of the same blood and language, and, like all civil conflicts, were prolific of the most dreadful atrocities; the civil war in Spain, which lasted seven years, was perfectly hideous in its cruelties, the words seemed literally fulfilled, that "man's heart was taken out of him, and there was given to him instead the heart of a beast." This, too, has gone into the catalogue of "little wars," that history dismisses with but a passing notice. To come to ourselves, we have been, for a pacific people, in a time of peace, remarkably warlike; we have had a battle of Algiers, and of Navarino; we have had a Burmese war, an Affghan war, and a China war; we have battered down Acre and Beyrouth, because they belonged to Mehemet Ali, whom we have some interest in being friendly with, to serve the Sultan, whose friendship or enmity is a matter of great indifference to us; and we have invaded Scinde; in some of these operations we have gained all the glory that can be derived from success; in others we have met with checks and disasters, and loss. And now we have another war in our hands, the beginning of which is not so decisive as to exclude all anxiety with respect to what may be its termination.

Looking back at all these conflicts, can we admit that the last

thirty years have been absolutely years of peace? True it is that the great Powers of Europe have not come into collision with each other; but they have not left the sword to rest altogether in its sheath; we doubt if they are really much more pacific in their disposition than of old.

As to the present struggle in which we have become engaged, it is caused by that necessity which has compelled us to advance, ever since we obtained any part of the territory of India. All Governments, all parties, men of very different dispositions, have felt this necessity; although many believe that our Empire in the East is already too extensive, it seems impossible to stop in the career of aggrandisement. The Hindoo race have always been subjected to the sway of conquerors, or made the spoil of plunderers; our preponderance in India alone is their safeguard from falling again under a yoke, to which our Government, bad and corrupt as it, in times past has been, is mild and just. The wild and warlike tribes would soon be, in the Indian peninsula, what the Tartar race is in China—but not with the same results; the condition of the districts in which these tribes have full power is but a type of the barbarism into which the whole of India would fall if under their government. Into the maze of the politics of these independent states of India it is impossible to penetrate fully, but enough is known to show that under them good government is impossible; bloody family feuds, murders, poisonings, are rife in the history of their ruling races. If one man of strong mind governed for awhile with something like stability, his death was the signal for anarchy: the army was the disposer of power, and, in some cases,

like the Praetorian Guards in the decline of the Roman Empire, sold the throne to the highest bidder. How the bulk of the people fare under such rulers is needless to inquire: prosperity in such states is impossible. With such neighbours to watch, the English Government could never be secure in the provinces bordering on these territories; and it has, from time to time, been compelled to seize and annex them to our dominion, or to repel their incursions. In either case hostilities have been often urged upon us, and it seems impossible to maintain our power in the East except by the same means by which it was founded—force.

We have sometimes underrated the strength of our opponents, and thought too lightly of their skill, both military and diplomatic. This was the case in Affghanistan; and to some extent though finally successful, a want of precaution or preparation may be traced in these last operations. Why, with hostilities long foreseen as inevitable, the nation that has the greatest material resources should have appeared in the field with its artillery so inferior to that of the enemy, seems almost inexplicable. Courage, endurance, and devotion, have made up for the disadvantage, but it has been by a frightful loss of human life—a slaughter that will carry desolation and mourning into many an English home. We cannot but deplore the fatal necessity that seems to compel us to extend our Indian territory. We wish that we could confine our exertions to defending what we have gained, and improving what we possess, rather than adding to the extent of our charge. These "little wars" are great in their addition to the sum of human misery; and when we look at the slaughter of an Affghan campaign, or



HORRORS OF WAR.—THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

that of the recent victory on the Sutlej—though one was a disaster and the other is a triumph—we are tempted to ask, what real advantage does England gain by such a lavish expenditure of her best blood upon such distant fields, for results so doubtful and uncertain?

## THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Bella—horrida bella.

The guns roar'd from the Invalides,  
It was a glorious day for France;  
Algeria saw such noble deeds  
Achieved by Gallia's sword and lance!  
Seven hundred wretched Arabs pent  
Within the desert's hideous cave,  
Were baked to death—untimely sent  
By Frenchmen to burning grave.  
But Retribution's day arrived,  
The faggot is repaid by snow,  
The rout from Russia is revived,  
And France's chivalry laid low.  
And, after thirty years of war,  
With all its woes, El Kader still  
Defies the haughty tricolor,  
And bravely sweeps the vale and hill.  
What boots it? Blood is spilt like water,  
The human heart is agonised,  
The arts of peace must yield to slaughter,  
And yet we are the civilised!

VIRG.

The village smiled. It was a scene  
Which memory treasures as a gem.  
No cloud hung o'er the sportive green  
Where shone Spring's flow'ry diadem.  
The rural maiden there was seen,  
With ribbon gay, and Sunday gown;  
And hoary Eld on youth would lean,  
And village Timons cease to frown.  
The windmill sails were furl'd and idle,  
The plough in mid furrow had stop;  
Poor Dobbin, free'd from trace and bridle,  
At ease the verdant pasture cropt.  
Our brave flag, from the spire and tow'r,  
Waved in the sweet breeze joyously;  
For this was England's triumph hour—  
Her sons had gain'd a victory!  
Ay! ring the bells;  
But not for "Glory."  
They are the knells  
Of men, whose gory  
Hoof-trampled corpses glut the plain  
Where War and ruthless Rapine reign.

See, where the sullen Sutlej pours  
His tribute to the Indian deep,  
The Muse, with bitter tears, deplores  
The loss of gallant hearts which sleep  
The sleep of death—the warrior grey,  
Who oft had braved the steel and shot;  
The youthful soldier, gallant, gay,  
Doom'd mid the jungle's reeds to rot!  
Oh! where shall end Ambition's stride?  
And where the reckless thirst of blood!  
We lately tamed the Afghān's pride,  
And now rolls down a fiercer flood.  
The clarion sounds, the cannons boom—  
Unfurl the banner of St. George!—  
Proudly the Punjaub's bandits come,  
Grim Havoc's joyful maw to gorge!  
Their cry blasphemes the name of God—  
"Allah! Allah!" Wild hurrahs  
Respond; while, round the crimson sod,  
The Tiger to Death's banquet draws.  
The Furies on the conflict gloat—  
Bristle the bay'nets, red with gore;  
The sabre gleams, the war-clouds float  
Around the warriors of Lahore.  
Where are they now—those ruthless hordes  
That madly sought the fatal fray?  
Scatter'd by England's victor swords!  
Where are our best and bravest—say,  
Which hew'd out victory on that day?  
They sleep in death,  
Their fiery breath  
Is lost in the blood of the clotted clay!

Oh! THOU who mad'st the human soul  
Thy miniature on earth—to WHOM  
All human things, by Death's control,  
On one most awful day must come,  
Was it Thy wish—Thy word—behest—  
Thy deathless image to debase,  
Or raise on high War's gory crest,  
To brutalise lost Adam's race?  
Oh! no!—Not to perpetuate  
The primal fratricide of Cain,  
Nor build up shrines to deadly Hate,  
Upon the bones of thousands slain.  
This, this was not the lesson taught  
Along the shores of Galilee,  
By the Divine One, who had sought  
To make man's spirit pure and free.  
He bade it soar above the earth—  
Seek to regain its native skies,  
By deeds of mental—moral worth,  
By virtue's fame, which never dies.  
This was THE TEACHER's mission here;  
And still its guerdon shall be won:  
Religion breaks the shield and spear,  
And Moloch's sceptre tramples on:  
Science extends the seeds of peace;  
Commerce shall prove like Noah's dove;  
The clouds disperse—the tempests cease—  
And men shall dwell in brother-love.

## THE BUBBLE-MANIA.

The following "Bubble Poem" is from a plate entitled "The Bubbler's Melody, or a Sketch of the Times; being Europe's Memorial for 1720." Though written a century and a quarter since, it is as applicable to the present time, as if penned but yesterday: the passion for gain being the same in all ages.

There is a Gulf where Thousands fall,  
Here all the bold advent'rs came;  
A narrow Sound, tho' deep as Hell,  
'Change Alley is the dreadfull Name.  
  
Nine times a-day it Ebbs and Flows,  
Yet he that on the surface lies,  
Without a Pilot seldom knows  
The time it falls, or when 'twill rise.  
  
Subscribers here by Thousands float,  
And jostle one another down;  
Each paddling in his leaky Boat,  
And here they fish for Gold, and drown.  
  
Now burry'd in the Depth below,  
Then mounted up to Heav'n again;  
They Reel and stagger and fro,  
At their Wits ends, like Drunken Men.  
  
Meantime, secure on Garr-way's Cliffs,  
A savage Race, by Shipwrecks fed,  
Lye waiting for the founder'd Shifts,  
And Strip the Bodies of the Dead.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Carnival is at its height: the "Beau Gras," to which, as to the golden calf of antiquity, a whole nation bows down, has done its duty, and Paris is resuming its wonted aspect. No other city in the world can exhibit such a scene of madness as this: every house, and each story of every house—from the palace to the humblest garret—has had its dancing party! The brilliant sounds of the grand orchestra of Musard, and the tinkling monotony of the Savoyard's hurdy-gurdy, meet the ear at every corner; all the costumes of the world, and all the grotesque masks ever dreamed of in the many-coloured thoughts of German romances or of Italian poets, meet the eye in every direction. The city has been steeped in deep drunkenness, and has lost the little propriety it can usually boast. It has been one vast saturnalia, exceeding that of antique Rome; for here master and slave join equally in the universal revel.

But the "beau gras," which would shame and put to the blush every obese animal of your boasted prize cattle show, is the principal feature of the three days' fête. His omnipotence is observed of all observers. He is from the fat fields of Normandy, and he comes arrayed like a holy victim covered with floral offerings. Golden devices scintillate from his oceangoing flanks; he is covered with clotting decked with rare embroidery, and almost sinks beneath the affluence of his gay adornments. The city is appalled to receive the Ox of the Carnaval; and the buzz, and the loud Hosannahs, and the songs of triumphs, and the *Jo Peans* marshal the way that he is going, and yet the praise-burdened hero majestically moves forward, unheeding, or, if heeding, concealing, his triumph beneath the consciousness of his fat, and turning an apparently deaf ear to the sounds of timbrels and the brayings of clarion. The children, with joyous cries, follow in the wake of his glory; the old women calculate the richness of his collars; the hotel keeper and the butcher calculate the amount of his ponderosity; and the poor and the famishing sigh at the view of his rotundity, at the thought of their many wants, and groan when they think of the famishing children at home.

All the great and the illustrious of the State gaze upon him from the windows of their palaces, and political axioms present themselves of the shortness of his reign; while the mob, ever envious of what stirs their feelings, pass villainous jests on his improvised dignity, and laugh and sneer at his humours. But who can please all, or pass through their honours untouched by sarcasm, and uninjured by envy? The "Beau Gras" rejoices in the appellation of Dagobert. A few hours, he will be disrobed and shorn of his three days' splendour; and, though he may not, like Alexander the Great, stop a beer-barrel, he will be cut into steaks, or chopped into dumplings, to fill the *pot au feu* of his myriad worshippers.

The *cortège* was really brilliant and picturesque. The quadruple mousquetaires of Alexandre Dumas were habited in their grand war costumes; then there were gorgeous dresses of the Court, and Pages of the reign of the Louis', and Arab Chiefs and Norman Knights, and Oriental Saladins, and Knights Templars, &c. The mythological car, intensely gilded, was drawn by four white horses, richly-caperisoned in gold-coloured velvet, followed by Time. In the car were grouped Jupiter, Love, Apollo, Hercules, Psyche, with Venus and Mars. All the costumes were designed from the best authorities. The beast was promenaded to all the Ministerial houses, and was exhibited at the Palace of the Tuilleries, where the two cattle-mongers who fattened him had the honour of being received by Louis Philippe and the Royal Family.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn the order of the *cortège*. I took down the following, thinking it might serve as a hint to the procession-mongers of your theatres.

Four Municipal Guards, mounted on horseback.

Two running footmen in the costume of the reign of Louis XIII.

Drummers, costume of Louis XIV.

Mounted on magnificient horses in state robes, M. Rolland, the proprietor of the *Beau Gras*, and M. Cornet, the feeder; M. Hersent, the principal inspector of the slaughter-houses of Paris.

The master of the ceremonies.

The chief of the slaughtermen, costumed after the antique—two hectors in a similar costume.

Four slaughtermen conducting Dagobert.

Dagobert, his horns gilded, his head empannelled by a diadem, his brow covered with brilliants, and his body caparisoned with scarlet velvet embroidered with gold.

Grand cavalcade marching in double ranks, composed of Knights of the epoch of Henry 3rd.

Knights of the brilliant reign of Francis I.

The Grand Provost of Paris, under Charles VII.

The illustrious Aubry-le-Boucher, who had the honour of giving his name to one of the streets of the capital.

Knights of the reign of Louis XIII.

Knights of the reign of Louis XIV.

Knights at Arms at all epochs.

The four mousquetaires of Alexandre Dumas.

Groups of Pages of the reigns of Louis XIII and XIV.

The Car was constructed after the ancient manner. The *cortège* followed the accustomed itinerary.

A rather curious incident occurred a few days since at a dinner given by M. Pastouret, a celebrated lover of art, to the eminent painter, M. Ingres. After dinner, Ingres desired to see a portrait of the "Amphitrite," which he had painted in his early days of art. The portrait was sought for, and was discovered in a saloon, which at that moment was filled with guests. A gentleman, a great talker, and not redolent of French polish, observed that "The colouring was monstrous—no one would dispute it; but I can't help feeling a strong disgust for the ill-judgment of those who call Ingres a good draughtsman—his drawing is abominable. Look at this hand: I ask any one if this portrait could, by any rules of art lift his arm, if it even felt the wish to do so; it is positively ridiculous; it's all cold greys." M. Ingres suffered the gentleman to finish his peroration until his breath was expended, and he had no more to say. "Sir," he replied, "my name is Ingres, and I thank you for the compliments you have been pleased to bestow upon me; perhaps, in future, you will do well to express yourself with more moderation in regard to the master of the house, who has the bad taste and the kind ness not to partake of your opinion." The gentleman blushed every colour of the pallette; stammered, and coughed, and bungled excuses. Ingres turned his back, and left the room.

## FRANCE.

There is very little domestic news in the Paris papers this week.

The subject of Algeria appears to have taken complete possession of the political world in Paris. On Monday, a long discussion took place in the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the supplementary credits demanded by the Government on account of the expenses of the war in that colony. These supplementary credits amount to 25,000,000 francs. Several members, principally on the Ministerial side, declared their opinion to be in favour of a more limited system of occupation in Algeria than that at present adopted. The Opposition members in general advocated the necessity of keeping complete possession of the whole of the territory from Morocco to Tunis, and defended the system of expeditions into disturbed districts and *razzias* adopted by Marshal Bugeaud. A member of the Opposition, M. Mounier de la Sizeranne, made some remarks on the question of raising Algeria into a vice-royalty, and contended that the appointment of a Viceroy would tend greatly to the advancement of the colony. M. de Remusat, who was one of the members of the Thiers Cabinet, proposed that a special Minister should be appointed for Algeria, with a seat in the Cabinet. The committee to report on the question of the supplementary credit for Algeria was then appointed. Five Conservative and four Opposition members were elected. The general feelings in the bureaux appear to be adverse to the proceedings of Marshal Bugeaud.

M. Guizot has obtained another triumph over the Opposition. M. Odilon-Barrot having demanded the resumption of the project of law relative to the University, in which demand he was vigorously supported by M. Thiers, but opposed by the Minister of Public Instruction and M. Guizot, the question was, after a warm debate, put to the vote, when there appeared—

Against M. Barrot's motion .. . . . . 211

For it .. . . . . 144

Majority for Ministers .. . . . . 67

The *Constitutionnel* says—"M. Guizot has formally declared that the Government had abandoned all idea of the expedition against Madagascar. The garrisons of Bourbon and Mayotte will merely be reinforced. The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that the English would not act any more than ourselves against the Hovas."

It is now beyond a doubt that the present Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved in the course of the present year. In the sitting of the Chamber on Monday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Instruction both stated that this would be the last session of the present Chambers.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. M., Feltham.—In the very simple problem received, White may delay the mate by sacrificing his Queen at the first move. You will have seen by our solution of No. 108 that yours is incorrect."

"Jadoube," and "Nicodemus."—We concur in opinion with you that a player cannot be compelled to take a Pawn in passing. Many very eminent players, however, think differently, and we were glad of the opportunity of publishing a position involving the point at issue, which ought certainly to be determined.

"Ignoramus."—White would of course take the Queen's Pawn, mating at once.

"B. M. P."—We take much pleasure in your occasional criticisms: they are generally acute, and always in a friendly spirit.

"Tyro, Mc M—n-y."—Before attempting the solution of problems by masters of the game, you should learn the moves of the pieces.

"Bishop," Kingston.—The solution of Mr. Bone's "suicidal" problem was given in our *Notes to Correspondents* last week. Jaenisch's *Treatise on the Openings* is in French: the price, 18s. The translation of Heydebrand will contain all the most important variations of Jaenisch, and is intended to appear this summer.

"R. A."—Mr. Stignton is about half the age he is made to appear in our sketch, which appeared a fortnight since. Mr. M'Donnell was thirty-seven when he died. We do not know the age of Sarratt at his death.

"Boo Bell."—You are not far wrong, we believe, in your relative comparison of the two players' capabilities; but it would be premature to give utterance to it just now. The Problems shall appear.

"B. T. T. P."—We do not know to whom the public is indebted for Double Chess.

"Nicodemus Done Up."—There is no mistake whatever in the Problem 108.

"Tyke."—You never need to be troubled to meet an opponent for a game at Chess in London, while we have such convenient establishments for playing the game, always open. On your next visit, seek out Goode's Cafe, on Ludgate Hill; or the magnificent Divan in the Strand; or Kilpack's cozy and commodious Chess Rooms, in Covent Garden; or last, though not least, the spacious and splendid "Shades," in Leicester-square—where you will find competitors of every force, and refreshments of every description.

"Jonathan," and "T. N."—Many of the beautiful games in the late match between Mr. Stanley and Mr. Rousseau are at present unpublished, but a volume containing the whole, with notes by Mr. Stanley, is in active preparation, and will be duly announced immediately.

\* The pressure of other matter compels us to postpone the Replies to a majority of our Correspondents till next week.

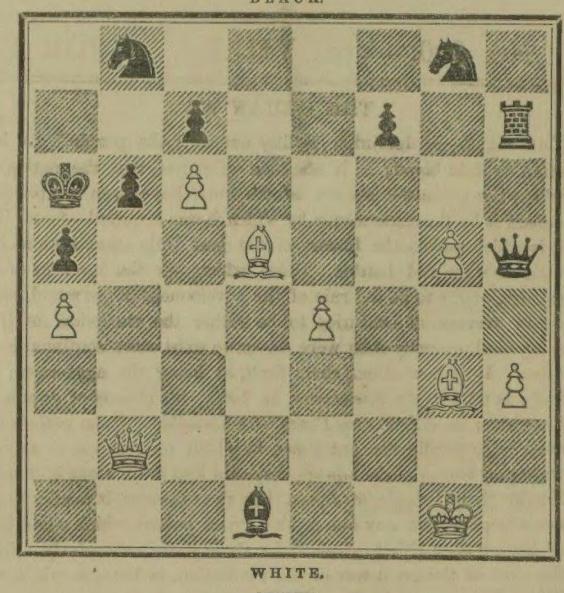
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 109.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 3rd	K takes Kt
2. B to B 6th	K P one
3. Kt P one	K P one (ch)
4. K to Q 4th	K P one
5. Kt P one	K P one or *
6. Kt P one, becoming a Rook	K P one, becoming a Queen
7. B to Kt 5th—mate	

\* 5. K P takes P  
K P one, becoming a Queen

PROBLEM NO. 110.  
By M. J. BREDE, of Altona.  
White plays first and mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS MATCH,  
BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

The progress of this match has been again delayed by the indisposition of Mr. Horwitz. We believe it is finally arranged that the play shall recommence on Monday next, and be continued on alternate days until the contest terminates.

## GAME NO. 32.

Just played between Captain Kennedy of Brighton, and Mr. Newham, of Nottingham, two of the best players out of London.

BLACK. (Mr. N.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. N.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Kt to Q Kt 3d*	K R to K sq (ch)</

The county members still showed fight;  
From out their hats their speeches slow  
They stammered. Without hope of change  
We sat and took our notes forlorn,  
Making our minds up to till the morn  
To work, their nonsense to arrange.  
But still we said, "It's very dreary,  
They'll never stop!" we said;  
The Speaker too! It's very clear he  
Would like to go to bed.

Leaning his back against the wall,  
A stoutish Irish Member slept,  
And in his dreams thro' Tara's halls  
He heard the harp of Tara swept.  
Twas his own nose that snored alway,  
Mixed with the melancholy talk  
Of one, nor coughs nor groans could baulk  
Of having out his stupid say.  
We all exclaimed, "Tis very dreary;  
He should be stopped, we said;  
If he himself could only hear, he  
Would wish he were in bed.  
All night upon the suffering House  
Their vengeance county members wreak'd,  
Each voice pitch'd into Peel. His chouse  
Of the Protectionists, they shriek'd,  
Was scandalous—he should go out.  
Old gentlemen, tremendous bores,  
Mauder'd for hours, mid coughs and roars,  
Of what they knew the least about.  
We only said, "Our lives are dreary,  
We're boxed up here." We said,  
"When Peel is doom'd such stuff to hear, he  
May well be cudd'd and bled."

This picture of physical and mental suffering is extremely painful; but, alas! it is not overcharged. In ancient times of Rome, when oxen spoke, it was ominous: the priests were assembled; propitiatory sacrifices offered, to avert the wrath of offended Heaven; and the gifted ox himself slain as a victim. Now-a-days, why, when certain other animals speak, in times as perilous, are they not buried alive, like the talking oxen, recorded by Livy? Who knows what a blessing such a propitiation might bring on the country. The powers that watch over the despatch of business would bestir themselves to help great measures through the House of Commons at critical times, instead of smothering unfortunate Britannia under the leaden and brazen eloquence of Mileses and Tyrells, as the Roman soldiers crushed Tarpeia under their brazen shields.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

"What! all my pretty ones at one fell swoop?"

Rural England is in convulsions. The time foretold by the Miller with Three Thumbs has arrived: the crisis is at hand: the country is about being overrun with bread, and jugged have to become a thing for aldermen to dream of when they snore! Already have these columns announced the coming plague of corn. In leading articles, and parliamentary notices, and political summaries—in every form of intelligence, this journal has borne to every nook and corner of the habitable world the news that the climax of liberty has come upon us—that we that upon the licentiousness of freedom—that henceforth, when John Bull is hungry, he shall be permitted to help his stomach to a slice of Jack Frenchman's loaf. This, we repeat, has been told—as also how the landed people declare that this glut of foreign bread must ruin John's constitution. But, until this sad moment, no mention has been made of that gigantic change—revolution were the fitter word—with which the Legislature menaces what is even dearer to us than bread, or beef, or beer—that glorious heirloom of Canute the Dane—our Game-laws. O! Goldsmith, Goldsmith! why is thy muse not here to sing, haply in stanzas such as these—

A time there was—ere Britain's sorrows came—  
When all her fields were populous with game.

That a lord of the soil should arise in his place on the cross benches, to submit to an assembly, exclusively lords of the soil, a bill recognising the principle "that game is the property of the owner of the land on which it is reared!" Contrast this with the usage of the good old times. . . . The Attorney-General exhibited an information against James Bond, for that he had erected a pigeon-house on certain land which he held for a term of years, parcel of the Manor of Thorp, in the County of Surrey, of which Manor the Queen is seized in fee. And Manwood, Chief Baron and Gent Baron, and Popham, the Attorney-General, and all the counsel at the bar, took the law to be that a pigeon-house was considered and accounted as a common nuisance, and therefore they granted an injunction to him to desist from building it. For Manwood said that no one could erect a dove-house, *de novo*, but the lord of the manor and the parson of the church: and, by the ancient law, this was inquirable at the Act, among common nuisances. And pending this motion, Lord Burleigh came into court, and being high treasurer, said that Mr. Plowden was of opinion that no one but the lord of the manor or the parson of the church could erect a dove-house. He said, likewise, that he heard Montague Justice say the same in a large assembly. . . . See that, now—before the passing of the Reform Bill a pigeon-pie was gentlemanly eating; more recently the pheasant was prohibited to the piebald, and now they threaten to cut off the Corporation of London from hare-soup! This catastrophe was thus darkly hinted at in Parliament, on Tuesday last. Lord Ashburton said, "that rabbits are already excluded from the list of game: what he would propose, would be to take hares out of the list of game, also."

In our capacity as advocates of sporting we might lift up our voice against this measure—which will throw the coursing community into convulsions; as organ of the gentlemen of England—who as they attain the seat and yellow, affect the current-jelly chase, we might plead in mitigation of the sentence; but we take higher ground, and denounce it upon the principle of justice. In the name of the hares of England, we exclaim against their having been made game of first—victims after. If proclamation is to be made for their annihilation, will they spare the mottled brown partridge, the brilliant pheasant? Not a bit of it: this is the first step of the sliding scale in game protection. Next year the feathered family will be proscribed; then Parliament—by that time, representative of labour, and not of land—will dismember the beasts of forest, and a haunch of venison will be as rare in St. James's, as a quern loaf was wont to be in St. Giles's. Sportsmen, to the rescue! Are you men? and will you submit to such wholesale hopelessness as this? Ask yourself; and remember our occupation, too, hangs upon the answer:

"What! all my pretty ones, at one fell swoop?"

## TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—Sweetmeat was in good odour this afternoon, and on an indifferent outlay settled firmly at the head of the poll. None of the other favourites were in demand; in fact, we fancied there was a prevailing disposition to lay against Mermaid and Whinstone. The Derby betting was uncommonly flat, and without any results worthy of notice.

9 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot	28 to 1 agst The Baron	40 to 1 agst Discord
7 to 1 — the 3-year-olds (t)	33 to 1 — Fitzalan	40 to 1 — Arthur (t)
20 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	30 to 1 — Mickey Free	50 to 1 — Roderick
22 to 1 — Mermaid	33 to 1 — Cataract	50 to 1 — Sorella
23 to 1 — Best Bower	40 to 1 — Hope	50 to 1 — Redstreak (t)
25 to 1 — Whinstone	40 to 1 — Colleen Dhas	No others mentioned

## DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Sting	30 to 1 agst Malcom	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)
15 to 1 — Brocardo	30 to 1 — Tibhorpe (t)	50 to 1 — Nutleaf (t)
22 to 1 — Iago	35 to 1 — Traverser (t)	50 to 1 — Revery colt (t)
30 to 1 — Spithread (t)		

## OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Forth's lot	18 to 1 agst Cuckoo (t)	20 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)
11 to 1 — Vanish	20 to 1 — Monastic (t)	

**THURSDAY.**—Beyond a remark that Brocardo was on the decline, we have nothing to offer in shape of introduction to the most un-imposing quotations we have had to make since the opening of Parliament.

## LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.

The field agst five	7 to 1 agst Lancet
6 to 1 agst St. Leger	7 to 1 — Eagle

## NO OTHERS MENTIONED.

18 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Whinstone	40 to 1 agst Miss Burns (t)
22 to 1 — Mermaid	25 to 1 — Discord	50 to 1 — Roderick (t)

## CHESTER CUP.

18 to 2 agst Sting	17 to 1 agst Brocardo	25 to 1 agst Tibhorpe
13 to 2 — Scott's lot	22 to 1 — Iago (t)	33 to 1 — Traverser

## DEBRY.

18 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	17 to 1 agst Brocardo	25 to 1 agst Tibhorpe
13 to 2 — Scott's lot	22 to 1 — Iago (t)	33 to 1 — Traverser

**THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS.**—A very large field was at the meet, on Wednesday, at Kitching's Park, near Colnbrook, including his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lord Sheffield, Mr. George Wombwell, and several military officers from Windsor and Hounslow. The well-known stag, Rory O'More, upon being uncared on Iver Heath, took away into Black Park, breaking away to Fether Common, crossing Hardiman Bottom, leaving the village to the left, on to Gerrard's Cross Common, by the Bull, towards Beaconsfield. Rory then headed in the direction of Henley, making away at a rattling pace for Hall Barn Park, near Beaconsfield, to Woburn Common, down the hill to Bone End, close to the Thames, and was there taken, after a capital run, at a good hunting pace throughout, over a light line of country, of an hour and three quarters. Prince George, who was up at the finish, returned to town by the Great Western Railway.

## MUSIC.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"THE CRUSADERS," GRAND OPERA IN THREE ACTS; LIBRETTO BY M. DE ST. GEORGES AND MR. BUNN; MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT.

The subject of the Crusades has been an inexhaustible source to the historian, poet, painter and musician. History, unfortunately, is involved in doubt and contradiction; and the romance writer has not shrank from astounding anachronisms to suit his purpose. The authors of the present drama have not made use of Sir Walter Scott's tales of "The Betrothed" and "The Talisman," as the title would indicate. In an interesting preface, Mr. Bunn admits frankly that he has rendered subservient to the plot, the capture of Jerusalem, under Godfrey Bouillon, in 1099, and also events of the Third Crusade, in 1191, by France and England. The incidents are legendary as well as historical; the former borrowed from Torquato Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the latter gleaned from Hume's "History of Richard the First," 8vo. edition, vol. 2, pages 18 and 19, and James's "History of Chivalry," chap. 12, pages 255-256, containing details of the famous Man of the Mountain, a leader of fanatics, who did not hesitate to obey the will of their master by committing assassinations. The weapon which they used (*hassassin*) originated the name of "Assassin." As they were sure of the joys of Paradise, to compensate for their acts, their organisation was complete. Of the existence of this sect, resembling the Thugs of India, and the Jesuits in many respects, there can be no doubt. To the curious in those matters we suggest the perusal, in addition to Mr. Bunn's authorities, of the following authors:—"Gibbons's Decline and Fall" (Chap. 58, 59); Keightley's "Outlines of History" (pp. 233, 255), and his book on "Secret Societies;" and Raumur's "History of the Hohenstauffens." The "Assassins" were ultimately annihilated by the Mongols. Let us now see how the materials have been employed in the present dramatic version. The cast is thus:—Almea, Miss Romer; Isoult, Miss Rainforth; Bohemond, Mr. Harrison; Count of Toulouse, Mr. Borrani; Archbishop of Tyre, Mr. Weiss; Hassan, the Man of the Mountain, Mr. Stretton; and Ismael, Mr. D. W. King.

The opening scene is in a banqueting-room of the Palace of Tyre, with an orgie of Crusaders and Sunnite girls. The Archbishop enters, and reproves the bacchanals, just as Conrade has been elected King of Jerusalem, at the gates of which the Christians are approaching. The Sunnite Girls are dismissed, but not before reservation is made by Bohemond on behalf of Almea. The crimes of the Man of the Mountain are alluded to in this scene. Almea (who is of the sect of Assassins) cautions the Knights of the perfidy to be apprehended from Hassan; and Ismael, at her command, in a legendary song, confirms her warning. It then appears that he is attached to Almea, and he vows vengeance against the favoured Bohemond. Just as Ismael is hurrying Almea to appear before Hassan, the Crusaders enter in a tumult, announcing the assassination of Conrade, Marquis of Montferrat (called by Scott, by mistake, Montserrat) by the Man of the Mountain. The Archbishop immediately has an election of a new King, in this way—each Knight places his ring into a helmet, and a deacon chooses one by chance from the casque. It turns out to be that of Bohemond, who is hailed as the new King of Jerusalem. He receives a secret intimation from Ismael that Almea is waiting for him. The scene changes to a sombre forest; and the Man of the Mountain, with snowy beard, and white robe, seen on the summit of a lofty rock, with his *Fedars* or followers around him. Conrade's death is announced to him. Almea avows to Hassan her love for Bohemond; and, on condition that she may be allowed to depart with him, offers to gain his adherence to the Man of the Mountain. The latter consents, excepting only from death the King of Jerusalem. Bohemond enters the supposed enchanted wood, and is subjected to all the fascinations of the *Odalisques*. The interview that follows with Almea is interrupted by the arrival of Hassan and his followers, who discover that he has been elected King, and are resolved to murder him—a fate only averted by Almea, who effects his escape across a lake. This act is called the "Enchantment."

The second act is designated "The Siege," and the first scene is in Bohemond's tent, whose life is again saved through Almea's agency, Hassan and some followers having penetrated into the Christian camp, disguised as Crusaders. But the Count of Toulouse, accompanied by his daughter, Isoult, arrives just at this moment, and Bohemond has been betrothed to her. He has no intention to commit bigamy, as he really loves his earliest flame, although he has been a waverer. But the story has a break by the arrival at Jerusalem, the siege thereof, and the entrance in triumph of the Christian army. Poor Almea is about to forfeit her life, for saving that of Bohemond, if Ismael had not arrived in time to proclaim her innocence by a confession of his own guilty attempt on the King's life.

The third act is entitled "The Bridal." Here the chivalric action and the panoply of war cease, and the domestic story is pursued to the close. Hassan, disguised as a Pilgrim, informs Isoult that Bohemond is attached to Almea. Isoult resolves to reject the King's hand. A proposition then arrives for the surrender of the Man of the Mountain, provided Bohemond will espouse Almea. The Crusaders, to get rid of such a dreadful enemy, induce Bohemond to accept the offer, and Hassan enters in a dying state. He explains that he wished to make Almea Queen of Jerusalem, that the Christians might always have an enemy and the creed of Mahomet a defender; but the Sunnite undoes him by declaring that she has become a Christian, and he is carried off dead and defeated in his object. After a scene of reproach from Isoult to Bohemond, in which the latter is driven to despair by his contract with the other lady, but she generously resigns her right and becomes a Nun of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, restoring Isoult to the King, and the Rivals conclude the opera with a bravura duet, advocating the ties of friendship as earnestly as the bonds of love.

The overture is a magnificent piece of writing, although it was not encored. A chorus, "On, Chieftains, on!" the subject of which runs throughout the opera, was the first encore. It is broad, martial, and inspiring. Mr. Harrison was next in rotation, although the demand for the elegant ballad, "Whate'er thy lot in life may be," was strongly opposed. Miss Romer gained the next encore, in a coquettish song, "Submit unto fier will." Stretton had a splendid song when he first appeared on the mountain top. The fairy, or rather *odalisque* music is charming. One of the most effective duets we ever heard takes place in the second act between Miss Romer and Mr. King. It is deliciously instrumented. Miss Rainforth's opening cavatina electrified the house. The most rapturous encore ever bestowed on a singer, was bestowed on her in an air "I am thine, only thine." Harrison and Miss Rainforth have a clever duet, "What joy the soul." Harrison's ballad, "When saddened thoughts," is a beautiful melody. The quintette and finale of the second act are superb specimens of Mr. Benedict's inspiration and science. Miss Rainforth has a ballad, "In childhood's calm," a duet with Borrani, and another duo with Harrison, in the third act. Harrison has ballad, "Ill-gifted ring," which had a tremendous encore—it is the gem of the opera.

The finale is a bravura duet between Miss Rainforth and Miss Romer, who created such an extraordinary sensation by their vocalisation, that they were forced, even after the curtain had fallen, to appear again and repeat it. The subject is delightful, and it is exquisitely treated. A more effective duet for two sopranos has been rarely met with; and it is quite a novelty to wind up an opera with such a composition. The honors, as regards the fair vocalists, "were divided." We shall supply an analysis of this most successful opera in our next publication.

## CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

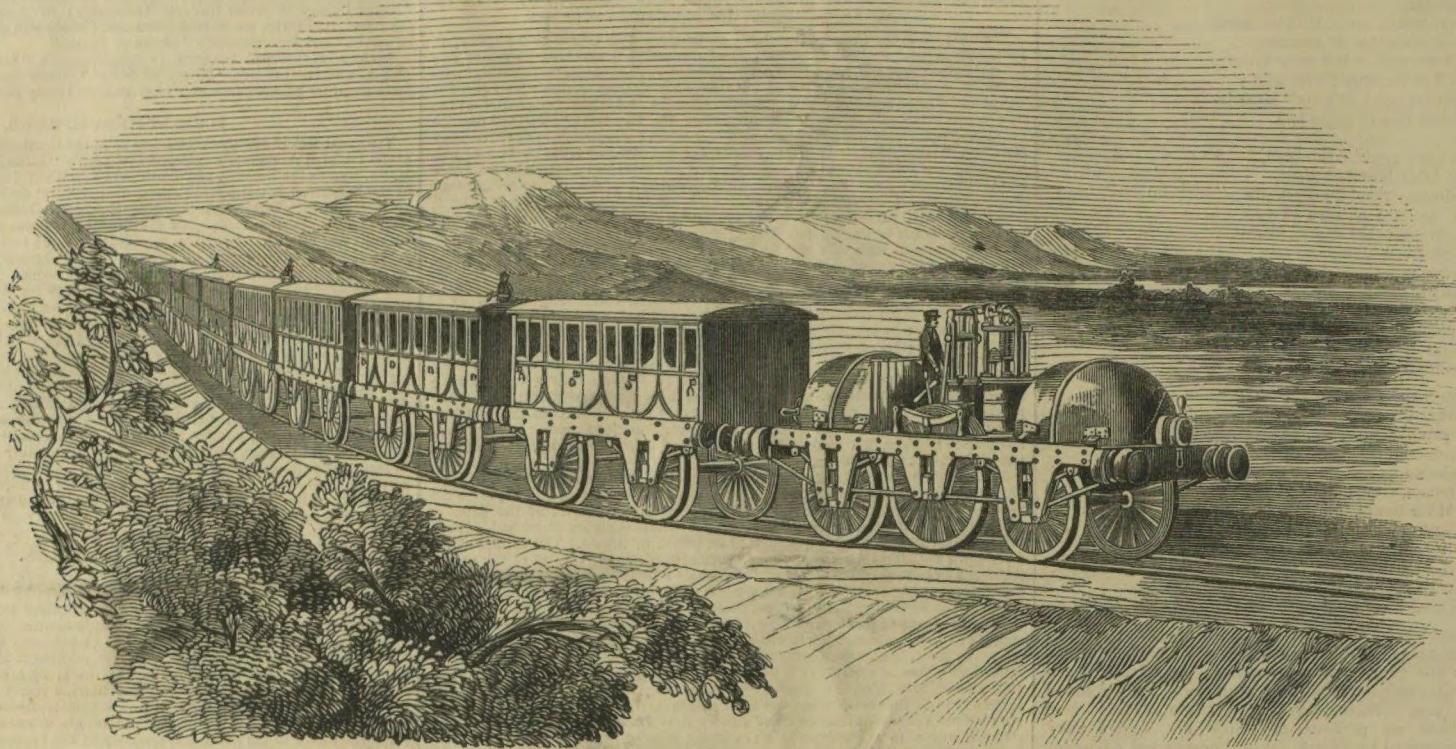
**SPANISH CONCERTS.**—Under the direction of the Brothers De Clebra, a series of Spanish Concerts have commenced at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. There is a band of 20 guitars, and with tambourine, castanets, &c., the melodies of Spain are rendered with perfect fidelity. The playing of Don Juan and Don R. De Clebra, is first-rate. Their execution is wonderful, and intonation excellent. The entertainment is quite a curiosity; and to amateurs, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the national airs of every country, is quite a treat.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—At the second performance of "Samson," at Exeter Hall, Mr. Lockey and Miss Dolby occupied the places of Braham and Miss Hawes, owing to the domestic calamities that have befallen the latter. Mr. Lockey is a pupil of Sir George Smart, and is unquestionably the best tenor now in the musical market. He delivered the recitations with great intelligence, introducing with success several new readings.

**PILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The trial night of compositions to be performed during the present season, takes place to-night (Saturday) at the Hanover-square Rooms. Signor Costa, the newly-appointed Conductor for the eight concerts, has entirely altered the arrangement of the old orchestra. Beethoven's Mass in D, performed with such *éclat* at the Beethoven Festival, in Bonn, in August last, will be performed during the series. Since the above was in type we have received information that the trial night has been postponed, owing to the absence of a principal singer.

**MR. LUCAS'S THIRD CLASSICAL EVENING.**—The scheme comprised Mendelssohn's new trio in G minor, played by Madame Duiken (piano), Sainton, (violin), and Lucas (viocello); Mozart's quintet in E flat, executed by Sainton, Guyner, Tolbecque, Hill, and Lucas; and Beethoven's quartet, No. 11, and trio

## PARSEY'S AIR-ENGINE.



PARSEY'S PATENT AIR-ENGINE AND TRAIN.

## PARSEY'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE AIR-ENGINE.

Had any one, thirty years ago, ventured to predict that in 1845 nearly 600,000,000 sterling would be the amount of liabilities incurred for the construction of roads and steam machinery, for the transit of passengers and merchandise, throughout Great Britain, at velocities varying from 25 to 60 miles per hour, it would by some have been regarded as a tolerable joke; by others, perhaps, as establishing the rather maimed necessity for a statute of lunacy on such an adventurous prophet.

Probably a similar feeling would be indulged towards any one of the present day who would hazard a prediction, equally true, of what shall be the range of our engineering and commercial appliances thirty years hence! Steam has shown the immense value of a concentrated force; and must, therefore, necessarily bow to any innoxious agency that shall afford equal power in a smaller compass, and at less cost.

It is not in our province to give an authoritative opinion on the probable success of Mr. Parsey's invention as a competitor with steam power; but simply to record, in a popular form, the facts presented to us, as far as the capabilities of that invention have been hitherto developed; and, with this view, we have engraved diagrams from the working model now exhibiting at the Office, in Pall-Mall, of the Company formed for carrying out Mr. Parsey's views.

*Fig. 1* is a side elevation of the entire Carriage, with the working parts of the Engine shown in Section. *Fig. 2* is an end elevation of ditto; and *fig. 3*, a plan of Engine, and part of air vessels; the letters of reference corresponding in each diagram.

Thus, A,A, are receivers of compressed air; B, tube connecting the receivers, from which the air passes up the supply-pipe, C, into the equalising cylinder, E, at D. Attached to the top of the equalising cylinder, E, is a self-acting apparatus, for adjusting the supply of air to the working cylinders, K,K; this is effected by setting the spring, F, so as to press down the valve, M, with a force equal to that at which the engine is to be worked; say 60 lb. per inch. Whenever, therefore, the pressure in E becomes greater than that, the valve, M, is forced up, and partially closes the valve, G; thereby limiting the supply from the receivers, A,A, and preserving a uniform pressure in E. The condensed air is conducted into the working cylinders, K,K, through the sliding valves, in the same manner as steam, and is admitted or shut off by raising or depressing the handle of the stop-cock, J. Motion is communicated from the cross-head direct to the crank axle of the driving wheels, by the connecting rods, H,H, L,L, are for connecting the hose or pipe of the stationary reservoirs with the receivers, when a fresh supply of condensed air is required.

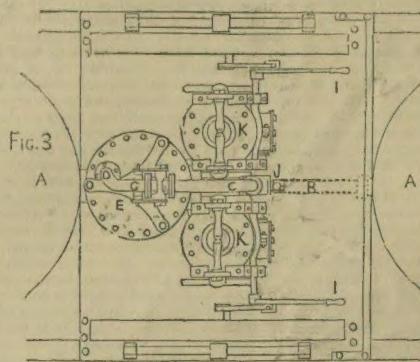
Assuming that the reaction arising from the elastic force of air is equal to the amount of pressure per square inch to which it is subjected in the receivers, its power must be equal to the performance of any labour that steam can accomplish; because, like steam, its power can only be limited by the strength of the vessel in which it is confined. Assuming this, then, the next most important feature is the economy that would result from the general substitution of one power for the other.

The first cost of a steam locomotive varies from £1200 to £1600. An air-engine, of corresponding power, can be supplied at from £700 to £1000. The comparative durability may be gathered from the well-known fact, that steam locomotives are more burnt than worn out; and are, therefore, so frequently out of order as not only to occasion a vast outlay in repairs, but to render it necessary to keep up a much larger establishment of engines than would otherwise be needful, in order to prevent the general traffic from being impeded by casualties.

The inventor, Mr. Parsey, proposes constructing the receivers of his Air Engine so as to sustain a pressure of from 1000lb. to 2000lb. per square inch; whilst the working pressure supplied to the engine from the equalising cylinder will be 60lb per inch. But this may be increased, and the speed thereby varied from twenty to a rate equal to one hundred miles per hour. One charge will suffice to drive an engine fifty miles, with a train of 40 tons attached.

It is proposed further to erect stationary engines on a railway line, at intervals of about thirty miles; from these a fresh service of air can be obtained as readily as the engines are at present supplied from the water cranes; and it is well known that a stationary engine can be more economically worked than a locomotive, owing to the cheapness of coal as compared with coke.

On the comparative cost of condensed air and steam for working a given line, a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal* gives the following result of his calculations and inquiries:



The annual charge of working by condensed air—

2880 horses-power engines consume 33,800 tons coal at 9s.	£15210
Oil, hemp, and tallow, at 5 per cent. on cost	4950
Ditto on locomotive air engines	1750
Superintendence, as now	4634
Wages of stationary engineers and stokers	4742
Ditto of engine drivers	5000
Total	£36286

Steam system, 1843, authentic—

Wages of engine drivers and firemen	£ 9673
Coke	25541
Oil, horse pipes, and fire tools, pumping engines and water	4099
Labourers and cleaners, waste and oil	4194
Repairs of engines and tenders	12521
Coals and firewood, expenses of stationary engines at Wolverton, &c.	3172
Superintendent, clerks, and foremen's salaries, &c.	4634
Total	£63834

The above power will convey 90 tons net by each train.

The expense and impediment of tenders is by Mr. Parsey's system, wholly avoided.

At the *soirée* of the Marquis of Northampton, which took place on Saturday evening last, at the residence of that nobleman, Mr. Parsey had the honour of being introduced to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and of explaining to him the nature of his invention, and the mode of working the model, for which purpose a vessel of compressed air was placed in the apartment. His Royal Highness asked many

questions in relation with the subject, and inspected very minutely the model and mode of filling the engine from the reservoir or vessel, the principle and action of the regulator, &c. The model generally attracted great attention.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE FINE ARTS.

The fifth Report of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts has been issued within a few days, containing an appendix of various subjects of interest upon the general decoration of the two Houses of Parliament, and of matters connected with the arts generally, particularly painting in fresco.

Upon the actual and *bond fide* execution of frescoes for the adornment of the walls of the new Palace of Westminster, the Royal Commission speak with great caution and uncertainty. They state—

"That, being desirous to afford opportunities for the further practice of fresco painting, and for the cultivation of the style of design which is fitted for it, we propose that a Hall in your Majesty's Palace at Westminster, called the Upper Waiting Hall, should be decorated with fresco paintings. We beg leave to commit the execution of five of the said works to Charles West Cope, A.R.A., John Calcott Horsley, John Rogers Herbert, A.R.A., Joseph Severn, and John Teniel, Junr., who, we consider, have distinguished themselves as designers, or as fresco painters, in one or more of the various exhibitions that have taken place with reference to the decoration of the Palace at Westminster."

"And, further, conceiving it to be expedient that the preparation of works of art, now or hereafter to be undertaken with reference to the decoration of your Majesty's Palace aforesaid, should, as far as possible, have relation to the progress of the building, and to the order in which the several decorations may be required, we deem it expedient that a competition in oil-painting, announced in July, 1844, for which, with the sanction of your Majesty, premiums to the amount of £3000 have been offered, and which was intended to take place in June, 1846, should be postponed till June, 1847."

The paintings are to be sent, in the course of the first week in June, 1847 for exhibition to Westminster Hall.

Upon the subject of stained glass for the windows of the House of Lords, the Committee state that, having considered how much the beauty of the proposed windows would be enhanced by rich draperies, and by the intermixture of female portraits, the latter object especially could scarcely be attained in any other appropriate manner than by a succession of the Queens of England.

Under all the circumstances, the Committee are prepared to recommend a series of the Royal line. They have also been confirmed in their opinion as to this recommendation by finding that the proposed arrangement will fill each of the twelve windows with the representations of eight persons united by some kind of historical connection, and separated in the same manner from the rest.

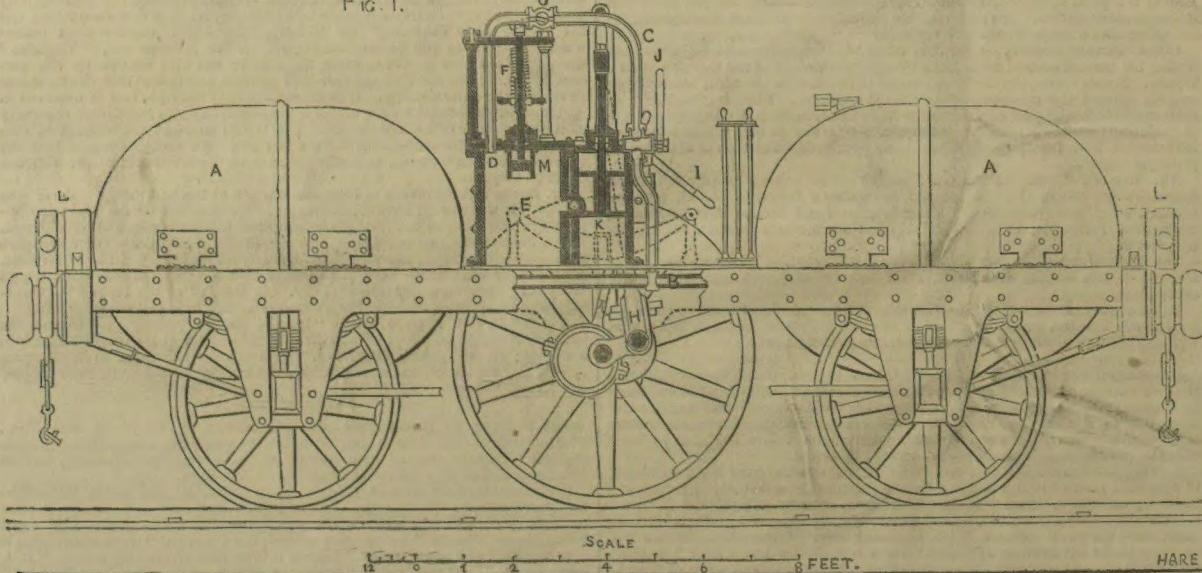
On Wednesday, the inquest on the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret Gilton was held before the county coroner, at West Derby. The coroner, in summing up, said it must be satisfactory to all parties to know that the arsenic had accidentally communicated with the water. The jury accordingly found a verdict to the effect that the deceased parties had died in consequence of having drunk a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally oozed from the drain into the well.

**DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES KEARNEY.**—We are sorry to announce the demise of Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney, K.C.H., who departed this life on the 23rd inst., in the 60th year of his age. He entered the army in 1794, at the early age of sixteen.

**GAMBLING TRANSACTIONS.**—It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the Committee of the Art Union of London, intend to adopt means to defeat the schemes of individuals who endeavour to get money from the public by the delusive and illegal promise of prizes, dependent upon the distribution of the works of Art by that Association. The deception is so glaring that few dupes could be obtained, but it is well to prevent even the attempt to perpetrate the praiseworthy objects of the Society.

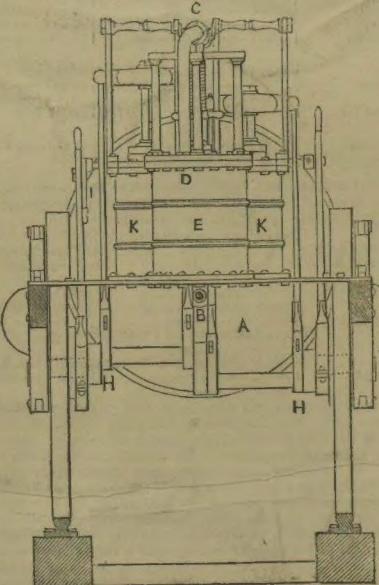
**FAILURES IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Monday, the creditors of the Messrs. Stockdale and Sons, whose failure took place a few days ago, had their first meeting, and the disclosures have taken the mercantile world by surprise. The liabilities are £250,000; the assets to meet them are set down at £132,000. The firm, in matters of trade, are indebted principally to importers of palm oil, the highest debt being about £19,000; the average amount due to individual houses, however, not exceeding £8000. But the most astonishing fact had reference to the Borough Bank. The debt due to this bank is £126,000. For £26,000, securities are held; for £100,000, there is no security whatever. The banking-house is able to meet this loss without any inconvenience, for it has a reserved fund of upwards of £100,000.

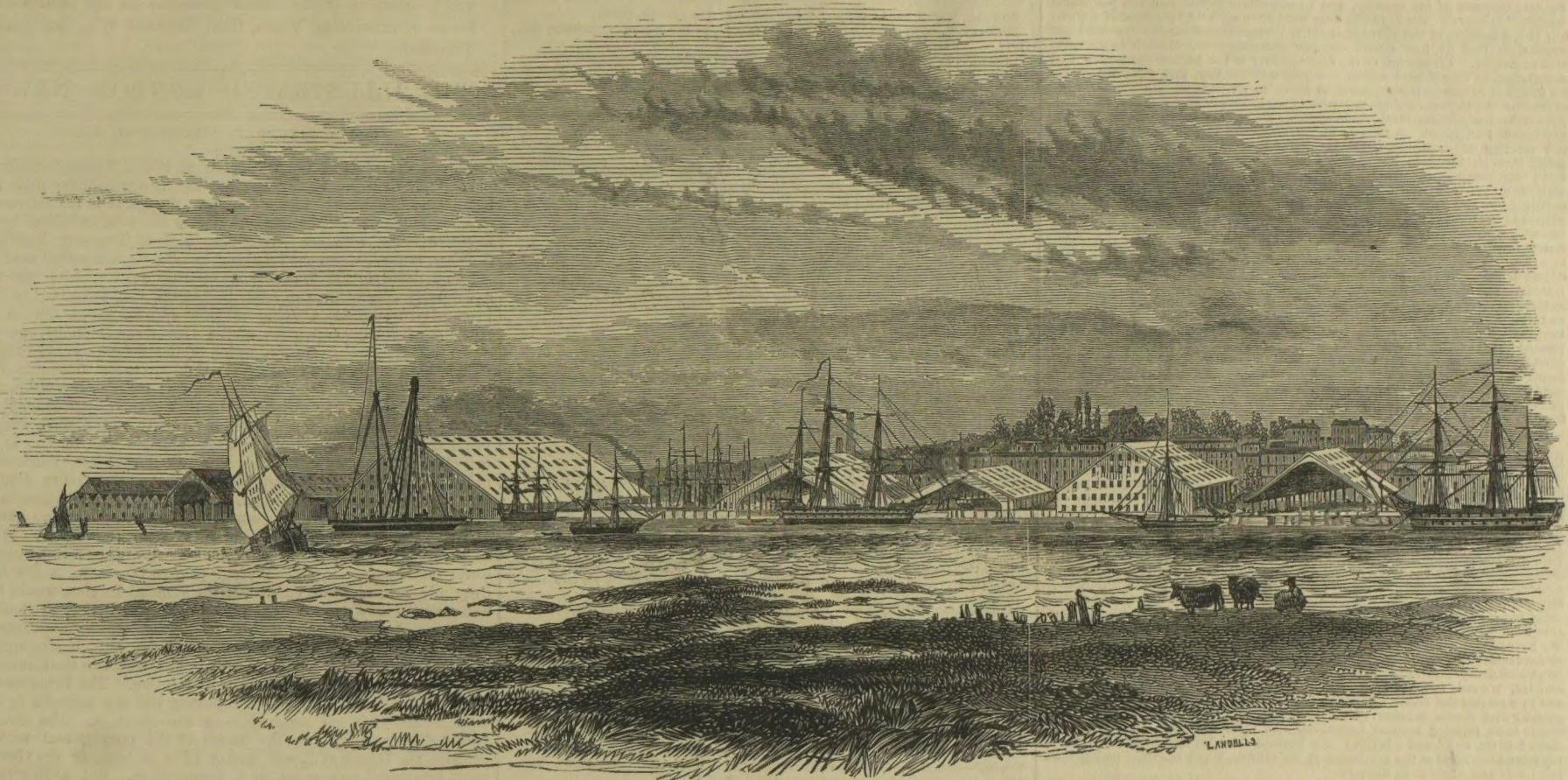
FIG. 1.



PARSEY'S PATENT AIR-ENGINE.

FIG. 2.





CHATHAM DOCKYARD

## CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

This fine establishment dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was founded, previous to the invasion of the Armada, on the site of what is now termed the Ordnance Wharf, and occasionally the Old Dock. It was removed to its present situation in 1622, the demands of the Navy requiring increased accommodation. From this period until after 1757, nothing very important was effected at Chatham; but, from this time down to 1805, according as alarm respecting French invasion prevailed, or as the rapidly increasing navy required, new buildings were erected; and the extensive area occupied by the different establishments was enclosed by a strong line of fortifications on the land side, and protected on the river side by strengthening Upnor Castle, by the erection of a martello tower, called Gillingham Fort, on the Chatham side, and other defences.

The naval and military establishments consist of a dockyard, nearly a mile in length, which has four wet docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class; an extensive arsenal; barracks on a large scale, for artillery and engineers, infantry and Royal marines; a park of artillery; magazines and store-houses; besides a handsome Dock-Chapel, and a number of habitations for the civilians who are employed.

The principal Mast-house is 240 feet long by 120 wide. The Rope-house is 128 feet in length, and 47½ wide, in which cables 101 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference, are made. The machinery used in all the departments is of the very best kind. A duplicate of Brunel's block-making machine is kept here, ready for use, in case the machine at Portsmouth should get out of order. The engineer barracks are built in a plain and simple style, and are extensive and convenient. There is a school for engineers, and near the Dockyard gate is a large Naval Hospital, which was erected at the suggestion of William IV., when Lord High Admiral.

Among the vessels now in progress at Chatham dockyard, is the *Eurotas*, fitting

for a steam guard-ship, and expected to be ready to receive her engines in July next. The *Teaser* steam-ship, also, building here, has just had more hands put on her, so as to complete her for launching at the end of next month.

## SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.

## RETURN OF MR. HILDYARD.

The nomination for South Nottinghamshire took place on Saturday, at Newark. At an early hour the respective candidates were stirring with their friends. Mr. Hildyard's party, some hundreds in number, assembled at Farndon, on the road from his residence, Flintham-hall; most of them wearing rose-coloured favours.

Lord Lincoln was accompanied by Sir R. Bromley, Bart., Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P. (whom his Lordship displaced as representative of the county 14 years ago), Mr. J. M. Sutton, Major Warrand, Mr. Handley, Mr. Neville, Mr. E. Bristow, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

After the various preliminaries had been gone through, and the High Sheriff, Mr. Francis Hall, of Park-hall, had asked a full and fair hearing for all,

Admiral Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart., came forward and nominated the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, as a candidate to represent this division of the county.

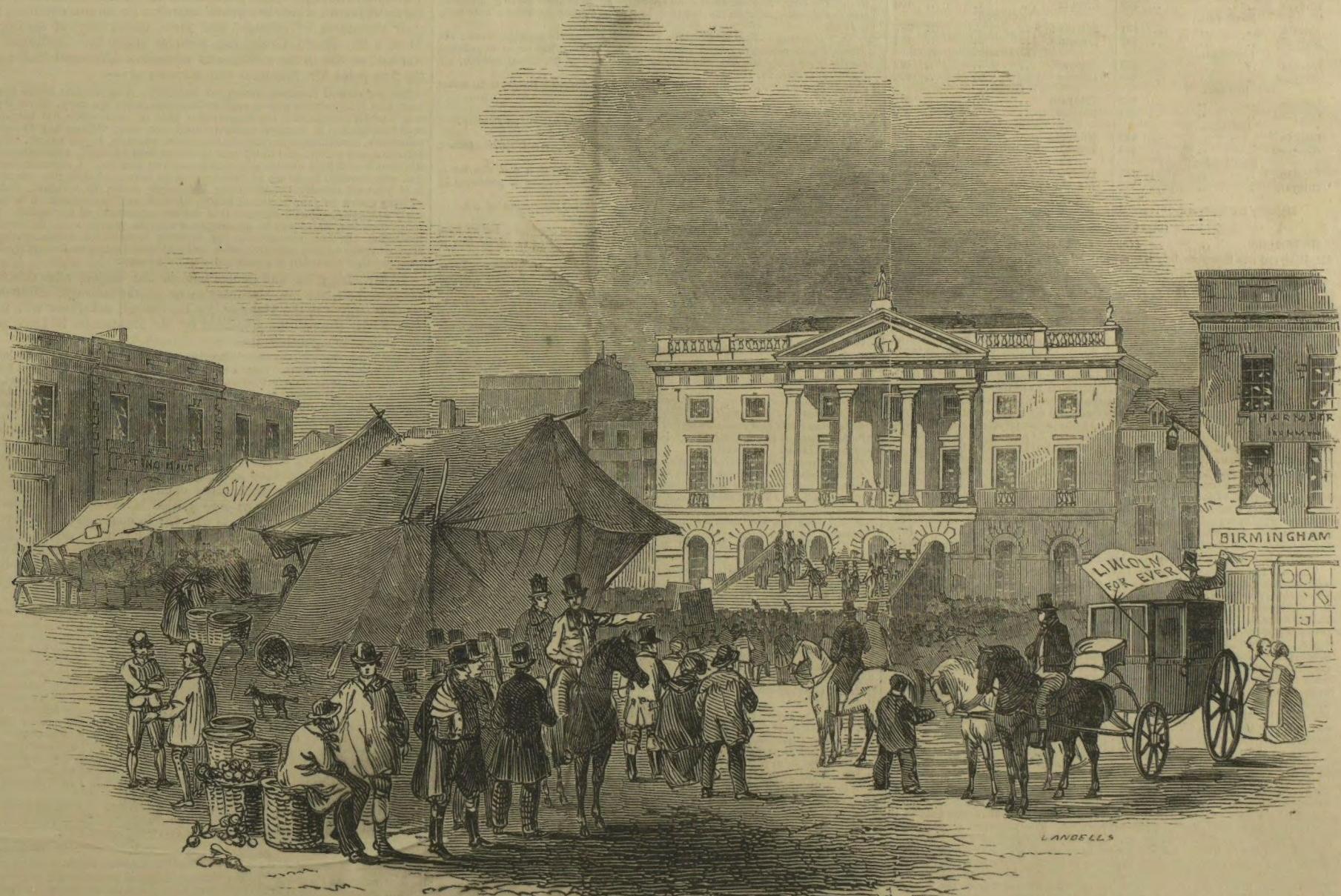
Mr. J. M. Sutton, of Kitham-hall, seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. H. Barrow proposed T. B. Hildyard, Esq., which nomination was seconded by Mr. George Storer. Considerable confusion ensued.

Mr. E. Denison, M.P., then addressed the electors. He said that he stood there to support Lord Lincoln might require some explanation, both for the sake of the noble Lord and for his own. When Lord Lincoln wrote to ask for his support, he had answered, that if Lord Lincoln had come in his old office to ask for re-election on the ground of the Corn-laws, he had made up his mind, though not en-

tirely approving of the Government measure, to give Lord Lincoln, without a reservation and without a word, his cordial support. But as Lord Lincoln came in the new and responsible office of Secretary for Ireland, entertaining the strong opinions which he (Mr. Denison) entertained on certain points of policy, both as regarded Church and State affairs in Ireland, he could not offer the noble lord, at all events, an entire and cordial support without some explanation, in the first instance, as to the views with which Lord Lincoln entered on that office. He (Mr. Denison) asked for no promise and no pledge; it would have been unworthy of him to have asked, or of the noble Lord to have granted. He had had a conversation with the noble Lord on Irish affairs, with which he was entirely satisfied, and if convinced that the noble Lord would enter on those high duties in a spirit of firm and liberal policy, he at once assured him of his cordial good wishes and earnest support. (Cheers.)

Lord Lincoln then came forward. The noble Lord said, "I appear here to plead my cause before you; and if it be true that when a man pleads his own cause he is but a feeble and insufficient advocate, it is a great chance I may fall in the task I have undertaken. For I will not conceal from you that in this contest are involved the best and dearest interests of my life—that in your hands you hold the jewel which I have ever held as above price—that it is in your power to bestow it, and that it is in your power also to withhold it from me. If you bestow it upon me, you confer upon me one of the greatest obligations—one of the highest and proudest gratifications I could possibly receive. If, on the contrary, you withhold it from me, you can inflict upon me as heavy a blow and as deep a wound as it is in the power of any body of my countrymen to inflict upon me. It was a proud moment of my life when, 14 years ago, I accepted of the prize, the value of which has been increased by my subsequent long possession of it. And I again tell you that to retain it would be worthy of any sacrifice but one—but that I could not, in order to retain it, act in opposition to my conscientious conviction of what is right. (Cheers.) But I would not, in order to obtain your favour, or to conciliate a popularity that I have, notwithstanding, never undervalued—I would



SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT NEWARK.

ot, for purposes of temporary moment, act in variance with what I believe to be the best interests of the country, and in opposition to your real and permanent welfare." (Cheers.) His Lordship then went on to say:—At the close of December last, a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Protection Association was held—an association that he had always declined to belong to—at which his attendance was requested. On account of the respectability of the parties composing that association, he should have wished to attend that meeting, and state the course he intended to take in the debates then about to commence. But, as a sworn servant of the Crown, he could not come down and prematurely announce to that association the decision which the Ministers were not entitled to announce till the opening of Parliament. A meeting of the association was held a few days after the meeting of Parliament. He was then in a different situation, and, in a letter that he wrote to the association, he succinctly and plainly shadowed forth the course which he felt it his duty to pursue. The result was, that the gentlemen composing that association passed a resolution, calling upon him to resign his seat. He should not have complained, if they had put forward the proper ground for their demand, namely, that his opinion was not in harmony with theirs, and with that of the majority of his constituents. They demand of him that he should resign his seat, as the only step left open to him, consistent with public honour. (Hear.) That demand was unjustifiable, and he for one scorned the distinction between his publican private honour. The change in his opinions was not of a sudden, capious, or capricious nature, whatever it might suit his opponents to say. After hearing the debates on that question in 1842, and after attentively reading the various productions of the press on both sides, he was led to doubt whether the opinions he had expressed in 1841 were as sound as he then believed them to be. Further consideration of a subject, on which he was at least as much interested as any one who heard him, convinced him that he was wrong. Accordingly, last year, when it would have become his duty on more than one occasion to address the House on this subject, he felt that he could not get up to defend the Corn-laws, and, therefore, he was silent.

A Gentleman on the platform—"Why not vacate your seat, then?" The Earl of Lincoln said he was prepared to answer that question. He wished that the circumstances of the country might have admitted of the continuance of the then existing Corn-law for another year or two, and it might have been in his power at the approaching general election to announce what he had now told them of the alteration in his sentiments. Lord Lincoln then entered upon the general question of the Corn-laws; and, after discussing several topics to which he had adverted in his previous speeches at Newark and Nottingham, the noble Lord defended the course taken by Ministers in not dissolving Parliament upon the Corn-law question. He repeated his wish to devote his utmost powers to the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. If, by a firm and liberal policy, he could cement that country more closely with this, he should feel amply repaid for any sacrifice of private convenience that he might be called on to make. He could not refrain from advertizing to the position in which the country now was, compared with that which existed when the present Administration came in. We have now no foreign wars, our population are contented—we have no State prosecutions—nothing is heard of Chartism—we have a full exchequer and a large deficiency had been turned into a considerable surplus; we have been enabled, not only to meet every call upon us, but also to improve our defences and to promote the social amelioration of the people. Were these to be forgotten? and was a member of the Government that had accomplished these things to be rejected because he differed with his constituents on one question alone? ("Oh, on!" and a laugh.) His Lordship was greeted with much cheering from his friends at the conclusion of his address, which occupied no less than two hours and a half in its delivery.

Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard said, that he presented himself on this occasion with great diffidence, not unmixed with feelings of pain, in having to oppose the noble Lord, whom he would have been most happy on any other occasion to have supported. They were most of them aware that it was with the utmost reluctance he had come forward to offer himself as a candidate on this occasion; nor should he have consented unless he had been convinced that the great majority of the electors were opposed to the Ministerial project for an alteration in the existing Corn-laws. He should not have come forward had any other candidate been found to advocate the cause of Protection. What was the use of advocating a cheap loaf if there was no money to purchase it with? This measure would not only be injurious to the agricultural interest; it would likewise affect the tradesmen, who, in this borough, were in a great measure dependent on the country gentlemen and farmers, with whom they would be involved in the general ruin. Such a picture was too horrible even for contemplation. And with whom did the measure originate? Why, from the very men whom they sent to protect their interests, and whom in 1841 they enabled to overthrow the Whig Ministry. They had heard of the famine hanging over Ireland; but what would the repeal of the Corn-laws do for Ireland in replacing the common food of the Irish labourer?

The High Sheriff then called for a show of hands, which was in favour of Lord Lincoln by at least three to one, and the election was declared to be in his Lordship's favour.

Mr. Barrow demanded a poll, and the Court broke up, after having lasted nearly six hours.

The polling commenced on Tuesday. At the close of the poll on that day the numbers were stated to be thus:—According to Lord Lincoln's Committee Mr. Hildyard was in a majority of 549; and, according to Mr. Hildyard's own Committee, the latter gentleman had a majority of 658 over Lord Lincoln. The following are the statements of the respective Committees of the result of the gross poll on Wednesday:—

#### GROSS NUMBERS FOR BOTH DAYS, AND FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Lord Lincoln's Committee report:—		Mr. Hildyard's Committee report:—	
Sutton-upon-Trent.		Sutton-upon-Trent.	
Lincoln	.. .. ..	106	Hildyard .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	309	Lincoln .. .. ..
Lincoln	.. .. ..	131	Southwell .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	267	Hildyard .. .. ..
Lincoln	.. .. ..	309	Lowdham .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	189	Lincoln .. .. ..
Lincoln	.. .. ..	233	Hildyard .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	277	Lincoln .. .. ..
Lincoln	.. .. ..	102	Bingham .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	481	Hildyard .. .. ..
Lincoln	.. .. ..	161	East Leake .. .. ..
Hildyard	.. .. ..	215	Lincoln .. .. ..
Majority for Hildyard	.. 696	Majority for Hildyard	.. 711
Total Numbers Polled.	1738	Lord Lincoln	1042

Mr. Hildyard was therefore duly returned.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

SENDING POISON IN LETTERS.—On Wednesday, Henry Joseph Kellerby, aged seventeen, described as a printer, was indicted for sending a threatening letter, containing poison, to Miss Elizabeth Ward. The prisoner, it will be recollect, was tried in the course of the last sessions, for sending threatening letters to some females in the Borough, and one to the churchwardens of St. George's, threatening to burn down the church. Being on bail, the day before he surrendered to take his trial, he sent two letters, one to Miss Chester, aged eleven, and the other to Miss E. Ward; both contained a white powder, which, upon examination, was found to be oxalic acid. In the letter directed to Miss Chester there were thirty-five grains, and in the other, fifty. In another letter he declared his determination to murder Miss Ward; if he could not do it by poison, he would cut her throat. The prisoner was tried, but the evidence not being sufficient, he was acquitted, and was ordered to be detained by the Court. While in Newgate he wrote a long letter, directed to his brother, in which he admitted that he was the writer of the letters; that he had been in the habit of reading nauseous penny trash, and he thought he could become a mysterious hero. If he should escape, he would never act so foolishly again. The prisoner made no defence, and called no witnesses. Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and the Jury found him "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

THE ATTEMPTED PARTRIDGE AT BRENTFORD.—Thomas Lowe, 73, shoemaker, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding John Lowe, with intent to murder him; and in other counts his intent was laid to be to maim and disable him or to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Ballantine prosecuted, and Mr. Payne defended, the prisoner. This was a case of a distressing character, the prisoner and the prosecutor standing in the relationship of father and son to each other. It would appear that they had both together carried on the business of shoemakers, at Brentford, but early in January there had been some misunderstanding between them, and they separated. On the 13th of January the prisoner went to his son's shop, to ask for some shoe lasts that he had left behind, and he appeared at the time very much excited; and, while the prosecutor was in the act of stooping down to look for the lasts, the prisoner stabbed him in the side with a knife, and then rushed into the street, and inflicted a severe wound on his own throat with a razor. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of a common assault, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—John Stone (aged 53), paper-moulder, John Stone, the younger (aged 24), labourer, and Ann Hyde (aged 60), were, on Thursday, indicted for feloniously setting fire to a certain dwelling-house, the property of George Lennard, with intent to defraud the Union Insurance Company. The evidence was very circumstantial and voluminous; but as all the main facts of the case have been recently published in our police reports, it is unnecessary to give any detailed account on the present occasion. The prisoners refused to put any questions to the various witnesses. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty against John Stone, the elder; and acquitted John Stone, the younger, and Ann Hyde, the other prisoners. The elder prisoner was then tried on a second indictment arising out of the same circumstances, and found guilty. The other two prisoners having been removed from the bar, Mr. Baron Bark, after remarking on the enormity of the offences of which the prisoner, John Stone, the elder, had been convicted, sentenced him to be transported for 20 years beyond the seas for the first offence, and 20 years' transportation for the second offence, the second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. This sentence amounts to transportation for 40 years.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 1.—First Sunday in Lent.—St. David. St. David.  
MONDAY, 2.—St. Chad.—John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, died, 1791.  
TUESDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711.—Otway born, 1651.  
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Ember Day.  
THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.—Dr. Parr died, 1825.  
FRIDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.  
SATURDAY, 7.—Venus rises at 3h. 2m. a.m.

HIGH WATERS at London-bridge for the Week ending March 7.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 5 2	A. h. m. 5 21	M. h. m. 5 40	M. h. m. 5 59	M. h. m. 6 20	M. h. m. 6 43

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A. Z. O." Maidstone, should first ascertain, from the "Army List," where the regiment is stationed.  
 "A Master"—The Indenture can be altered with the consents of both parties.  
 "Carolus," Brighton, will find a good History of Poland in "The Cabinet Cyclopaedia;" but manners and customs of countries are best sought in books of travels.  
 "J. W. H." Brighton, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch of his invention.  
 "Dick Shor's Dream" will not suit.  
 "H. H. F."—The Clefs were originally seven letters of the alphabet, one of which was placed at the beginning of each line and space, and were called Claves Signatae. They were afterwards reduced to two—namely, F and C; and subsequently the G Clef was readmitted. The Flat Signature probably owes its origin to B being the first Flat in use by the ancients, and was designated by a mark resembling the Italian b. The Sharp, which was originally marked thus—, was probably derived from the arithmetical mark + plus, or more.  
 "Curious."—When our Correspondent says "Six Quavers," he probably means Six Crochets; but 3-2 must be beaten three in a bar.  
 "Carolus," Brighton, will find Joanna Baillie's "Plays of the Passions" popularly illustrative.  
 "Wilton."—A Portrait of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has appeared in No. 96 of our Journal.  
 "H. J. G."—Consols are funds formed by the consolidation, (of which it is an abbreviation), of different annuities, which have been severally formed into a capital.  
 "A Subcriber," Middleton-on-Tees, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.  
 "T. H. R."—The Lines are ineligible.  
 "Deesbury."—We do not settle disputes at cards.  
 "Aldebaran," and "Omega."—See the last week's No.  
 "Jack" should address a letter to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.  
 "J. B." Dublin.—The salary of an actor at the metropolitan theatres ranges from 30s. to twice as many pounds, weekly. "Stars" are generally engaged by the night.  
 "J. K."—London, generally speaking, is the healthiest spot in all England.  
 "A Subcriber," Newtown.—The large Views of Cities are in active preparation.  
 "Sibyl."—See M. Arago, on the present Winter, in a late Number of the Times.  
 "T. H. C."—See the first page of our present Number.  
 "A Subcriber."—In usum Delphini, as applied to editions of the Classics, denotes that they were printed "for the use of the Dauphin," during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. Grecian-Doric, in architecture, implies the Doric order as adopted by the Greeks: there are, also, Roman and Italian Doric.  
 "H. B." has rendered our Publisher "lible" for the postage.  
 "Philo-Palladio," Glasgow.—The Portland Vase is copiously illustrated in No. 146 of our Journal. Mr. Windus's new Explanation of the Figures on the Vase is detailed in our No. 189.  
 "L. R."—We cannot undertake to recommend medical practitioners.  
 "M. O." Stepney, is thanked for the hint.  
 "J. F. R." Brompton, shall be replied to in a day or two.  
 "J. S." Mark-lane.—Messrs. Remmants and Co., Bookbinders, Paternoster-row.  
 "A. Z."—The author of "The Man of Feeling" was the late Henry Mackenzie (not William, as we stated last week), the father of the present Lord Mackenzie, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Judges on the Scottish Bench.  
 "Voyageur."—See the Life Preserver engraved in our last Volume.  
 "Walter Litz."—The distance from Croydon to Bedington is one mile and a half.  
 "Brayley's History of Surrey," we are informed, will be completed within the present year, notwithstanding the lamented death of the proprietor and publisher.  
 "A Public Friend," Bungay, is thanked.  
 "A Constant Subcriber," Dublin.—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.  
 "Anti-Critis," Dublin.—We do not know.  
 "Virgilia Russ" should try Shott's Barrel Beehives.  
 "G. H." Heywood.—See the reply to "Lector," Macduff, last week.  
 "Noureddin" must subscribe to the Art-Union, to insure a Plate. We do not know the age of Prince Hilal, of Muscat.  
 "A. A." is thanked; but, is not the ground already occupied by "the Builder" ?  
 "J. W. B."—Brayley's History of Surrey may be had of Mr. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street. Two volumes are published; and the 3rd and 4th, completing the work, will be issued this year: sizes 8vo and quarto.  
 "A." The premium would be not less than £200.  
 "Ovoca."—Gerald Gage will only be published in our Journal.  
 "J. P." a Subcriber.—The second statement in our Journal is a correction of the first. The Scarf or Stole, when worn by a Clergyman of the Church of England over one shoulder, signifies the wearer to be a Deacon; and when worn over both, a Priest.  
 "J. O." Guernsey.—The Whigs were fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; the Tories, Popish robbers in Ireland; but the application of these terms to political parties is curiously traced. The date of the sinking of the Royal George, off Spithead, is June 28, 1782.  
 "F. B." Tipton.—M. C. F., Alford.—The large View of Dublin is in active progress.  
 "A Subcriber," Repton.—Shortly.  
 "M. S. S." is recommended to consult the last edition of "Moubray on Poultry."  
 "H. A."—The Croydon road to Brighton lies through Brixton.  
 "S. V. R." is thanked; but the translation is better adapted for a Magazine than a Newspaper.  
 "A Constant Reader," Notting Hill.—In the three days' grace to a Bill, Sunday is reckoned. A practical Book of Instructions in Photography is published by Knight and Co., Foster-lane.  
 "Galway."—Any musical shop in Dublin can supply a good Concertina at £5.  
 "Julia Elizabeth."—Koenig's name is pronounced Keu-nig.  
 "A Lyrist."—Good words will always be acceptable to any composer, but we have no means of assisting our Correspondent at Worthing except to advise him to address his poetry to some name of note in the profession.  
 "J. B. C."—We have not heard of a Society recently formed to promote Church Music in London, but we shall be glad to receive information of such an excellent project.  
 "A Subcriber for 1846."—The Philharmonic Concerts are on Mondays, March 16 and 30, April 20, May 4 and 18, and June 1, 15, and 29. The subscription is four guineas for the series, or one guinea for a single concert. Mendelssohn will be in London in August: he conducts the Birmingham Festival at the end of that month. If the ladies wish for classical concerts, they should come to town in March, for the Ancients, Philharmonic, Exeter Hall, Musical Union, Beethoven Society, &c.; but if they desire to attend the fashionable concerts, May is the month.  
 "A. B."—We repeat that we cannot answer legal questions.  
 "An Admirer."—An Emigrant's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope—a sound work—has lately been published by Orr and Co., Amen-corner.  
 "Philotechos" is thanked for eight folios of suggestions for the new Throne in the House of Lords. Nous verons.  
 "The Ruebagans" shall be gratified when a fit occasion presents itself.  
 "Ecclesiasticus."—A work on Church Building, likely to supply our Correspondent with the information he desires, may be heard of at Bell's, Fleet-street, or at Rivington's, St. Paul's Chuchyard.  
 "W. W." Liverpool.—The latter mode is correct.  
 "G. W."—We are now aware of the intentions of Government on the subject in question.  
 "A. Z."—The address of Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., is 4, Hyde Park-place, Cumberland-gate.  
 "A Constant Reader," Leeds.—Corvette is a French word for any vessel of war carrying less than 20 guns.  
 "C. C." Glamorgan.—Frost, Williams, and Jones were tried for high treason, at Monmouth; found guilty, Jan. 1840; sentenced to death, but finally transported for life.  
 "A Subcriber of Two Years."—The dividends upon all the British funds are always half-year's dividends.  
 "A Constant Reader."—The address of the Chairman of the Board of Customs is 31, Albemarle-street. The address of Col. White, M.P., is 44, Belgrave-square.  
 "H. T. E. G." Leicester.—Due announcement will be made.  
 "An Illustrator," Belfast.—A person of the surname specified resides in the place referred to; but the Christian name is John.  
 "J. S." Peterborough.—Bulmer's Patent Washing Machine may be had at Wilkinson's, 309, Oxford-street.  
 "Paxton."—Our information as to Bussellton was received from W. Australia; but we are not in possession of the history of the Bussell family.  
 "C. S." Bridgnorth, is thanked for the suggestion; but we have not room.  
 "C. T. H."—Artists' Colourman; Brodie, J. C., 79, Long Acre.  
 "Vox Populi," and "A Subcriber," Monmouth.—The charge for the "Illustrated London News," supplied from our Office, is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance.  
 "H. G." near Wells, will receive our large View of Dublin, as soon as published.  
 "A Wildfowl Shooter."—See Capt. Lacy's "Modern Shooter," or the "Cyclopaedia of Practical Receipts" for Water-proofing.

INELIGIBLE.—Lines by "L. N. N." and "E."

THE BRITISH VICTORIES IN INDIA.—Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of the recent Triumphs on the Sutlej, with a Series of interesting Views, from Sketches by a distinguished Traveller.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

THE signal defeat of Lord Lincoln in South Nottinghamshire is beyond all question a triumph for the Protectionists; their best battle-field is evidently in the counties; the aptitude for conversion so remarkable in the Representatives, has not been exhibited by the Constituencies, who are out of the reach of Treasury Bench influences, and to whom the breaking up of a "great party" is of less consequence than the breaking up of that system which the very same party taught them to rely upon as the only safeguard of their prosperity. Without sharing all the apprehensions felt in the counties of the consequences of the Government policy, we can appreciate the strong determination of the farmers to hold fast by that which they believe to be good; they are much firmer to their creed than those who taught them so long and so successfully. The rejection of two of the Ministry, by two great constituencies, is a damaging misfortune, even though in both cases there may be peculiar circumstances which will partly account for it. It will embolden the opposition to the Ministerial measure, particularly in the House of Lords, where its success is much more doubtful than in the Commons. In fact, it is beginning to be thought not quite an impossibility, that even now the plan may there have to undergo some change, and come back to the Lower House in the shape of a compromise, making the duty a fixed one, or lower than at present, and varying. Three years ago, a low fixed duty might have been carried, if the Landed Interest would have accepted it; they would gladly take it now; but it is doubtful whether any Government that could be formed would propose it. Sir R. Peel will hardly alter his present plan; and, if any amendment should be carried in the Lords, and rejected in the Commons, there will be no alternative but a dissolution. The Protectionists would be glad of the chance of replacing the new converts by men who would defy all argument on the question. The measure would then be entirely in the hands of the people, and to their decision the House of Lords would have to bow, or the Government compelled to consent to a compromise. But a dissolution now would be a calamity. Trade and business are paralysed, as they always are by the agitation of great questions—all the vast amount of railway business has yet to be disposed of—affairs in India and America are unsettled. Great and important as the Corn-law question is, it is not the only one that affects our welfare; and a dissolution upon it alone would keep everything in suspense and confusion for months to come, to the great injury of all classes and interests. We believe that most reasonable men would prefer an immediate settlement to that appeal, even though it could only be procured by a compromise.

A COLLECTION of the letters of living statesmen would be a curious and edifying book; the correspondence between members and their constituents is often, and particularly has it been so of late, very remarkable; but no man of note has written more interesting specimens of the politico-epistolary style than Mr. Macaulay; his dating from "Windsor Castle" was long remembered, and his portrait of Lord Howick will be quite as long ere it is forgotten. It was a slight but graphic sketch,

## POSTSCRIPT.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left town early yesterday morning, *via* the South Western Railway, for the Isle of Wight.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and all the other Cabinet Ministers, was held at the Foreign Office yesterday at two o'clock.

MORE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Sir George Clerk, it is stated, will proceed immediately to Calcutta. Major-General Sir George Pollock retires from the Council on account of his health.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—It is rumoured that Lord Lincoln is to be brought into the House of Commons for the borough of Carrickfergus, the present member retiring for the purpose; and that Sir John Owen is to vacate his seat for Pembroke in Mr. Gladstone's favour. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, offers himself again for Bridport.

The Dowager Countess of Scarborough died on Tuesday, in the 80th year of her age.

THE ANNUAL DRESS BALL in aid of the Building Fund of the Butchers' Charitable Institution took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday last. The members of the trade, with their ladies and friends, enumerated about four hundred. The musical arrangements and the refreshments gave universal satisfaction; and the stewards will, doubtless, have the additional satisfaction of presenting a very handsome amount of profit to the Building Fund of their valuable Institution.

THE EXPLOSION AT DOVER.—The investigation relative to this sad catastrophe (an account of which appears elsewhere), involving so deplorable a loss of life, was commenced on Thursday, at twelve, before Mr. Thompson, the Borough Coroner, and a Jury of 13 householders, in the Guards' room attached to the town terminus of the Dover Railway. The names of the sufferers, and their respective ages, as handed to the Coroner by Mr. Way, the station-master, are as follows—Joseph Hambrook, aged 24, left a widow and one child; William Gordon, aged 23, a widow; Thomas Hutton, aged 52, a widow and no family; James Cooke, 56, left two children; John Russell, single man; John Payne, 39, a widow and seven children; Isaac Hughes, 28, single man; John Willson, 28, a widow; Edward Ruck, 38, widow and two children; John Kendall, 24, single man; William Richards, 39, widow; and Joseph Willis, 30, widow and two children; the last-named deceased survived the accident some hours. He died in shocking agony at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Jury having been duly empanelled on the twelve bodies, evidence was given by several witnesses, but it gave no additional information upon the subject, and the inquiry was adjourned.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—Few Paris papers were published on Wednesday, the preceding day, Shrove Tuesday, being strictly kept. The French bar has experienced a great loss by the death of M. Philippe Dupin, the celebrated advocate, who died at Pisa, on the 14th of this month, after a long and painful malady.

THE BRAZILS.—Rather important news has been received from the Brazils, by her Majesty's packet, *Express*. That vessel left Rio on the 9th of January. She brings no mail from the River Plate, but we have news from Monte Video, *via* Rio Grande, of December 23rd. The combined squadron, after repairing damage, had ascended the Panama without further opposition, and on the 5th December had penetrated seven miles above Rosario. The arrival of the 45th and 73rd Regiments had rendered the inhabitants of Monte Video secure from any attack from Orbe's force. Colonel Silveira, with the entire department of Maldonada, had deserted from Rosas. Garibaldi had routed Laralleja, and captured his family and baggage. Uruguai had been twice driven from before Saito. Buenos Ayres is said to be full of deserters. Paraguay had joined Corrientes against Rosas, and 5,000 men from Paraguay had joined Paz, who had been appointed to the command of the forces. Lopez, the President of Paraguay, had declared war against the Dictator of Buenos Ayres by a very bellicose proclamation. The Exchange at Rio upon London was 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 pence, upon Paris 356, upon Hamburg 660.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty held her second Drawing-room for the season at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, which was very brilliantly attended. The fineness of the weather had the effect of attracting a great concourse of persons to St. James's Park.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the great officers of the household, left Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, and were loudly cheered, as the Royal cortège passed along to St. James's.

The Foreign Ambassadors, Great Officers of State, the Cabinet Ministers, and numbers of the nobility and gentry, arrived early.

The Drawing-room was very numerously attended.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave town on Saturday morning, and arrive at Frogmore House to luncheon. Her Royal Highness will remain, it is expected, at Frogmore until after the accouchement of her Majesty, which has been definitely arranged to take place at the Castle. The visit of the Court to Osborne House will not be prolonged beyond seven or eight days; instructions to that effect having been communicated to the members of the Royal household.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S BIRTHDAY.—Tuesday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness arrived in town from his residence at Kew. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge House in the afternoon, to pay a visit of congratulation to the Royal Duke on this auspicious event. The members of the diplomatic corps, and many of the nobility and gentry called during the day at Cambridge House, and left their names for his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness's tradesmen illuminated their houses in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a dinner party in honour of the occasion, in the evening, at her residence, Gloucester House.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is said to be in contemplation between the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, brother of Lord Lyttelton, and the Hon. Miss Dawson, one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary at War, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. At the Council, the most Honourable James Marquis of Abercorn, and the Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley were, by command of the Queen, sworn by her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board.

THE EARL OF MAR.—The Earl of Mar was seized with a fit of apoplexy at Mar House, on Wednesday (last week), and is not likely to recover. The Earl has no family, and at his demise the Earldom falls back to his uncle, who labours under the deprivation of sight.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF HAMPSHIRE LABOURERS.

The labourers of Hampshire have imitated those of Wiltshire and some other counties. The Hampshire agricultural labourers met on Monday evening, at Sher Heath, Waltham Chase. The object of the meeting, as stated in the handbills convening it, was, "to describe their state and condition under Corn-law protection."

The meeting was held in the yard of a man named Witford, who is not a farmer, but a general dealer. Two "tilted carts," or carts covered over with hoops and sacking, formed the hustings. It was announced that the chair would be taken at five o'clock, but it was not occupied until long after six. The number in attendance was variously estimated at from 800 to 1,000. They were mostly dressed in clean white smock frocks; and evidently, by their demeanour, they showed that they did not meet merely for an exhibition, but under a solemn sense of duty. Several of them had left their homes, many miles distant, in order to be present. In the early part of the day the rain fell in torrents, and the rumour was industriously spread that the meeting would not be held; but the labourers were not thus to be thrown off their guard. Candles in lanterns having been supplied for the reporters, and a few torches being lighted, a labouring man, named Jessy Burgess, was called to the chair, on the motion of John Clark, a labourer, from Droxton.

Mr. Ekless (a timber-merchant, of Burlesdon-bridge) stated that the aged chairman was the man whom Cobbett was accused of having dogged to death. This charge was made when Cobbett was candidate for Coventry; to which town Jessy was the same Jessy Burgess as you say was killed by William Cobbett, God bless him!" (Loud cheers and laughter.)

The chairman said as he had been made a chairman, he hoped he should be a good one; and that if their object was right it would be carried out.

James Biddle (a labourer from Droxton) proposed the first resolution, declaring that they had not the means of living. The resolution was couched in terms both as to dialect and spelling peculiar to the district. The speaker said: Last winter I got 9s. a week, and there were seven of us. This winter I got 10s., and now there were eight of us. True 'tis, I pay no house rent. We want 8s. 2d. for bread, that's for seven gallons. The cost of my bread is 10d., and w't that we are to buy meat, clothes, strong beer, or any beer. (Cries of "Jem, you are right, we all on us know it.") In the cold weather again and over again i' the cold I've worked hard on some dry bread twice a day. I'd neither butter nor beer. Can men stand that? (Loud cries of "They ought not, and wo'ant.")

Polly Edwards (a well-looking woman) then rose. She said: I be come to tell you my tale. I be come fifteen miles to tell it. (Cheers.) Others ha' a tale as bad, and I wish they would come and tell too; but truth is truth, and I be na' afraid. (Cheers.) I shouldn't be here, but my husband couldn't come. We have got seven of us, and we have to live on 11s. We spend for rent, 1s. 6d.; my man gives 6d. to a club to keep him off the parish (cheers); there be 6d. a week for schooling, because I send three of the young ones to school (loud cheers); there be 3d. for yeast, and there be six gallons of bread. Where be the firing after all this? Where be the shoes—the stockings—the tea—the sugar? The meat I dare not think of. (Loud cries of "it's true," and "we know it.") As a mother I'll tell you all I know, and that is, that I have often, whilst sucking

a child, gone to bed upon a bit of bread for the day. (Cries of indignation.) We have often had to do, for seven of us, with half an ounce of tea and a quarter of a pound of sugar for the week. (Cries of "aye, aye.") I come here to say, if the doing away with the Corn-laws will do good, let us have it.

The resolution that they were in a starving state, was then unanimously carried amid cheers.

Another resolution, attributing this to the Corn-laws, was then proposed.

John Didymus said there were eight of them in family, and they had 10s. a week. After bread, rent, "club money," &c., they had sixpence a week left. How with that could they buy, he would not say "bloaters and salmon," but the "bread, beef, mutton, pork, and veal," as Mr. Ekless had told them of? He bought his yeast to bake his bread with.

A Labourer: Where do you get your firing to heat your oven?

Didymus: Why, I steal it. I am not ashamed to say so. I would not steal it if I could get it by work. [This declaration was received in solemn silence.] If the knocking off of the Corn-law would do 'em any good, let it go off. It could not make 'em worse. (Cheers.) They might put him in prison, but he would sooner go there than into a "Union hole."

A woman named Cleobe then addressed the meeting. Her husband had been ill for six weeks, and from the parish she received 5s. in money. She had to pay 2s. for rent, and for three weeks they had lived on two meals of bread a day. "Often," said she, "have I gone to bed with an empty belly; and if you can do us any good by this Corn-law repeal, pray let us, for God's name have it." (Loud cheers.)

Sarah Tytheredge: I have six children, and my husband is ill. If he were well, he would ha' nine shillings a week.

This woman told a tale similar to the others who had preceded her. Her family and herself must have starved this winter, if it had not been that some kind people had trusted her for food upon the mortgage of her summer earnings.)

Mary Hillary said her husband was a shepherd, and could not come. They had eleven children, but some were out, which made the family ten with herself and her husband. For five months they had not had even a potato. (Great sensation.) They all knew that, for ten years, she had never been without sickness in her family. She had it now, and had no parish relief. She had no notion or meat—that was out of the question with her.

Peter Barfoot said he had 4s. to live upon during the whole month of January.

A petition was then agreed upon to the Houses of Parliament. It prayed for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, with the hope that such a measure would lead to an immediate advance of wages, by increasing the number, and lessening the extent of farms, and also, by rendering farming investments more secure. The petition expressed, further, a hope that the repeal of the Corn-laws would lead to an adjustment of the tithe question, and to various other great reforms. The petition was unanimously agreed to. Three cheers were given for Mr. Cobden, three for Mr. Bright, three for Ekless, and three for the labourers of England, when this extraordinary meeting quietly separated.

## FATAL EXPLOSION AT FOLKESTONE.—LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

On Tuesday, at noon, twenty men employed in extending the sea wall at Folkestone, by some means or other, obtained access to a cave which the South-Eastern Railway Company used as a powder magazine. The men got in with the view of being sheltered from the rain while they partook of their dinner, after which one of them lit his pipe, and then carelessly threw a congreave match on the ground among some loose powder. In one moment the cave was rent, and the poor unfortunate men were blown a considerable distance by the explosion, some into the sea, and others against the rocks. Eleven of them were killed on the spot. The remaining nine, with one exception, who miraculously escaped with comparatively little injury, were very seriously injured. Two of these have since died.

Most of the bodies of the men were blown over the railway works, some on to the cliff, and some into the sea, and the bodies of two on to the line of the railway.

These men had been warned of the contents of the cave so lately as on Saturday last, by Mr. Fraser, the inspector of the works, who had removed his store of tools from another cave to give the men the full use of it, and the warning had been unheeded and ineffectual to prevent this awful sacrifice of human life.

ELECTION FOR SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mr. Vyse, a Protectionist, has been returned, without opposition, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the retirement, in consequence of ill health, of the late Member, Mr. Cartwright.

FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE AT CHELMSFORD.—On Monday morning, about three o'clock, the roof of the house of Mr. John Wright Graves, a butcher, of Conduit-street, Chelmsford, fell in. Mr. Graves and his son, a child about three years old, were buried in the ruins; but, fortunately for his wife, a large piece of timber, in falling, fell against the wall, and kept the tiles from falling on her. After about an hour's exertion by the police, assisted by other persons, deceased and his son were got out. Messrs. Bird and Copeland, surgeons, were on the spot, but could render no assistance, life being quite extinct. Mr. Thompson, a solicitor, residing near deceased's house, very kindly received deceased's wife and seven children into his house, and rendered all the assistance in his power to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor wife and children. It appeared that the roof of the house was under repair, and the builder, on stripping it, deposited the materials on the roof over the room where deceased and his wife and child slept.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Wednesday morning a communication was received from Mr. Gladstone, declining to stand for North Nottinghamshire, although a requisition to that effect, very numerously and respectfully signed, was forwarded to him. No announcement of a rival candidate has yet appeared. Rumour states that many electors have determined to nominate Lord Lincoln either with or without his concurrence. The general belief is that there will be a contest.

A LADY THIEF AT ANDOVER.—On Monday, Elizabeth Tarrant, the wife of a respectable farmer, was brought to the Town Hall of Andover, charged with stealing a wedding-ring from the shop of a jeweller in the High-street of that town. The manner of her detection was somewhat singular. She had gone into the shop with her daughter, and having tried on several rings, declared none fitted, and left the shop. The shopman, remarking that she had kept one hand under her cloak, suspected her, counted his stock, and missed a wedding-ring. He communicated his loss to some neighbours, and went out to endeavour to trace the prisoner. Meanwhile, the thief had come to the ears of a constable; and, while passing through the market, he saw a lady trying on a ring. Thinking her to be the thief, he watched her; and the shopman coming up, he at once recognised her, and gave her into custody. She was taken back to the shop; and, after some hesitation, confessed the robbery, and begged forgiveness. After a patient hearing of the case by W. Poore, Esq., she was committed to Winchester Gaol for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.

## POLICE.

## REGISTRATION OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Saturday, Mr. John Southgate, of the Old Change, appeared before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Farbrother, to answer the complaint of Mr. Archibald White, of Great Missenden, Bucks, for that he (to use the words of the summons) within the space of six months from the day of the date hereof (14th of October), in this city, did act as, and was a promoter of a certain joint-stock Company, to wit, the Grand Junction, Great Western, and South-Western Railway Junction Company, which project was not registered in compliance with the Act, whereby he had become liable in certain penalties. The justice-room was, from an early hour, crowded with provisional directors, shareholders, engineers, and others connected with railroads; and an immense interest was excited.

Mr. White, who was accompanied by a great number of individuals, described as surveyors employed upon the line, stated that the motives they all had for the prosecution were to obtain from the prosecutor's moiety of the penalty in that and similar prosecutions against other members of the provisional committee of the Company a sum sufficient to enable the surveyors to sue the Company for the money due for the survey, a sum amounting to about £3,000. The Company's excuse for their refusal to pay was that the survey was not in time for going before Parliament in the present Session.

The Lord Mayor having heard the facts of the case, stated that the Act of Parliament was replete with difficulties, and the wording of the section upon which the summons had been issued was so incomprehensible, he thought better the case should stand over for a week, when he would give the decision.

## MYSTERIOUS CASE.

At LAMBETH Office, on Wednesday, Frederick Munton, a master tailor, residing at No. 3, Halford-terrace, Penton-place, Walworth, who has been in custody for several weeks on a charge of cutting the throat of his wife, was placed at the bar before Mr. Henry for final examination.

Mrs. Munton, who appeared very pale and weak from the excessive loss of blood and the effects of the wound, deposed that she had been married to the prisoner for about three years, and they had lived happily together. She was subjected to a flow of blood to her head, which disturbed her mind in great pain. On the morning of Saturday, the 25th of last month, she got out of bed for the purpose of lighting the fire, and while she went along the passage some unaccountable impulse seemed to excite her to commit suicide. She went into the kitchen and got the razor. She was at the time in a dreadful state of madness, and gave one cut in the passage and another when in the room, as she imagined. She called her husband, who was in bed, and he came to her assistance while she lay on the floor. She was unconscious of what passed for a short time, and until she heard her mother's voice, when asking "Who had done it?" she (witness) merely shook her head, as she could not speak.

Mr. Henry: Are you sure you did not point to your husband, and say "he did it?"—Mrs. Munton (with some animation): I am quite certain I did not point to him, as I could not speak at the time, and I merely shook my head. I have nothing further to say, but that my husband is quite innocent, and that I did it myself.

Mr. Henry: It has been distinctly sworn, by two witnesses, that you and your husband had a violent scuffle in the passage on the Sunday morning: do you wish to say anything to this part of the evidence, or offer any explanation?—Mrs. Munton: It's no such thing; there was no scuffle of any kind. My husband was in bed at the time. I got the razor, and did the act with my own hand; and I deny saying to my mother that my husband did it, for I could not speak at the time.

Mr. Henry: It has been distinctly sworn, by two witnesses, that you and your husband had a violent scuffle in the passage on the Sunday morning: do you wish to say anything to this part of the evidence, or offer any explanation?—Mrs. Munton: It's no such thing; there was no scuffle of any kind. My husband was in bed at the time. I got the razor, and did the act with my own hand; and I deny saying to my mother that my husband did it, for I could not speak at the time.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We learn from Paris that accounts have been received in that city from Posen, which fully confirm the report of the discovery of a very extensive conspiracy at Posen on the 14th. Amongst the persons arrested are several Poles of the higher class. The conspiracy is said to have had its origin in Paris. The Poles in that city have been placed under much more strict surveillance.

The *Journal de Béziers* states that a young female, named Berdet, of a highly respectable family, has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning her late husband, M. Malaret, at his estate near Béziers (in the south of France), in December, 1844. Her present husband, M. Berdet, to whom she was only recently married, has also been arrested as an accomplice. The body of the deceased has been exhumed, and traces of arsenic are said to have been discovered. It appears that rumours of M. Malaret having been poisoned have long been current, but it was not until lately that they assumed such a consistency as to lead to judicial proceedings.

A letter from Constantin

## BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

## IMPORTANT VICTORIES

BY THE

## BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Overland Mail has brought highly interesting details of the three actions which took place on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd, of December, between the British troops and the Sikhs. An outline of some of the engagements was brought by the previous Overland Mail, received *via* Trieste, and appeared in our paper of the 7th ult.

The conflicts took place at Mookee and Ferozeshah, about 20 miles from Ferozepore.

The Sikhs having passed the Sutlej in great numbers on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, proceeded to attack the post of Ferozepore, which was held by Sir John Little, with about 7,000 men. After some feints, the Sikh army, finding the Governor-general and the Commander-in-Chief were hastening to support the Ferozepore division at the rate of 30 miles per day, moved off to intercept them.

In the evening of the 18th, the Governor-General, with the British army, after a long march, had reached Moodkee, and encamped, when the Sikh army, 30,000 strong, came hurrying forward, and attacked. A short but severe conflict ensued; the Sikhs retired, leaving their guns to the British. Amongst the killed was General Sir John McCaskill. Sir Robert Sale was wounded, and died subsequently.

The 19th and 20th were spent by both armies in burying their dead, and in procuring reinforcements.

Sir John Little, at the head of 5,000 men, joined the British on the 21st, about 16 miles from the camp. The British army then formed itself into four divisions, the right under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, the centre commanded by Major-General W. R. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Little, and the rear by Sir Harry Smith. The Sikhs were commanded by Tej Singh, and had formed intrenchments in a jungle country, which rendered the march of infantry exceedingly difficult. The Sikhs have long been remarkable for their artillery; they were provided with heavy guns, which did great execution. Sir J. Little failed in his attack on their position. General Gilbert was successful. The first position of the enemy was taken: the darkness of the night prevented the continuance of the conflict. The British troops bivouacked on the ground. The Sikhs found on, where the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General had taken their station, and they opened a heavy fire on it. The British troops rose up, and drove them off.

On the morning of the 22nd the fight was renewed, and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the enemy's position, although every effort had been made during the night to strengthen it. Thirty large guns were taken. The British soldiers afterwards began to collect their wounded, and to bury the dead; when large bodies of cavalry and of the camel corps, with swivels, attacked them. The British Artillery and Cavalry had retired towards Ferozepore, but the infantry drove the enemy back three several times at the point of the bayonet. The contest of the 22nd appears to have been carried on by General Gilbert and by the Governor-General, who headed the centre. The Sikhs, from their acquaintance with the country, possessed great advantages, of which they profited to the utmost. They worked mines before their intrenchments, and in their front position, which they blew up on the approach of the British, and destroyed hundreds.

The action of the 21st and 22nd is called the battle of Ferozeshah, and is looked upon as one of the severest ever fought in India. The British troops have earned the highest praise for their courage. It caused dismay among the majority of the turbulent Khalsa soldiery. Some of them attempted to fortify their positions between Ferozepore and Hureekha Ghat, the principal passage of the river on the Lahore; but they soon abandoned them. Tej Singh, their commander, had an interview with the Governor-General, who refused to enter into any terms until the British were under the walls of Lahore. Tej Sing retired with some of the Sikhs to an island, where he was threatened by the British and by his own countrymen. At length the whole of the Sikhs retired from the British territory, and on the 31st of December the Governor-General issued a proclamation, calling upon the natives of Hindostan, in consequence of the unprovoked hostilities of the Lahore Government, to quit the service of the common enemy and report themselves to the British authorities.

The conduct of some of the protected Sikh chiefs having been found culpable, they have been severely punished. The Rajah of Putteela was hanged on a tree for treachery. The Rajah of Ladwa, on the 4th of January, approached Loodiana, where he burned the European barracks: but it was expected that he would be driven back.

The Sikh troops having been disappointed of their plunder, and driven out of the British territory, doubts are entertained of their uniting to fight another battle. A party under Runjoor Singh has approached Loodiana, as if desirous of plundering there, but nothing was known of the results of their movements. The Queen-Mother, has it is said, encouraged the troops to fight in order to get rid of their turbulent rule.

It was reported at Bombay at the departure of the Mail that the Governor-General had resolved to maintain his position within the British territory, and not to make any attack on the Sikhs until the expedition against Moultan, which

was preparing in Scinde, under the orders of Sir Charles Napier, had begun operations.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT SALE.—(SEE MEMOIR, PAGE 147.)

Such is the outline of the brilliant but disastrous actions which have taken place, in which so many brave officers have been killed. We give these particulars in order that our readers may understand fully what has taken place; but of the actions themselves, the best opinion will be formed by the following Official Despatches, which were published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* on Tuesday.

INDIA BOARD, FEB. 23, 1846.

A despatch, from which the following is an extract, has been this day received, at the East India House.—

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, DATED CAMP, FEROZEPORE, DEC. 31, 1845.

(Extract.)

The Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed 106 pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered, on the 8th inst., that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th; and, after a rapid march of 150

miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and, on the 21st, moved by its left on Ferozepore; and having on the march formed its junction at half-past one o'clock with the 5000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Little, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp, and on that evening and the following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej; the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa, for the defensive purposes, and that our forces from Meerut and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed; and I am convinced that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Indian Army.

The Commander-in-Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of the British states. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement; and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shown, as heretofore, that its power is irresistible.

FROM GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA, TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Head-quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.

Right Hon. Sir,—It would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head renders this my duty; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe, as well as of all India.

You, sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustly and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th inst., it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to repel it followed each other in rapid succession; notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Little, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

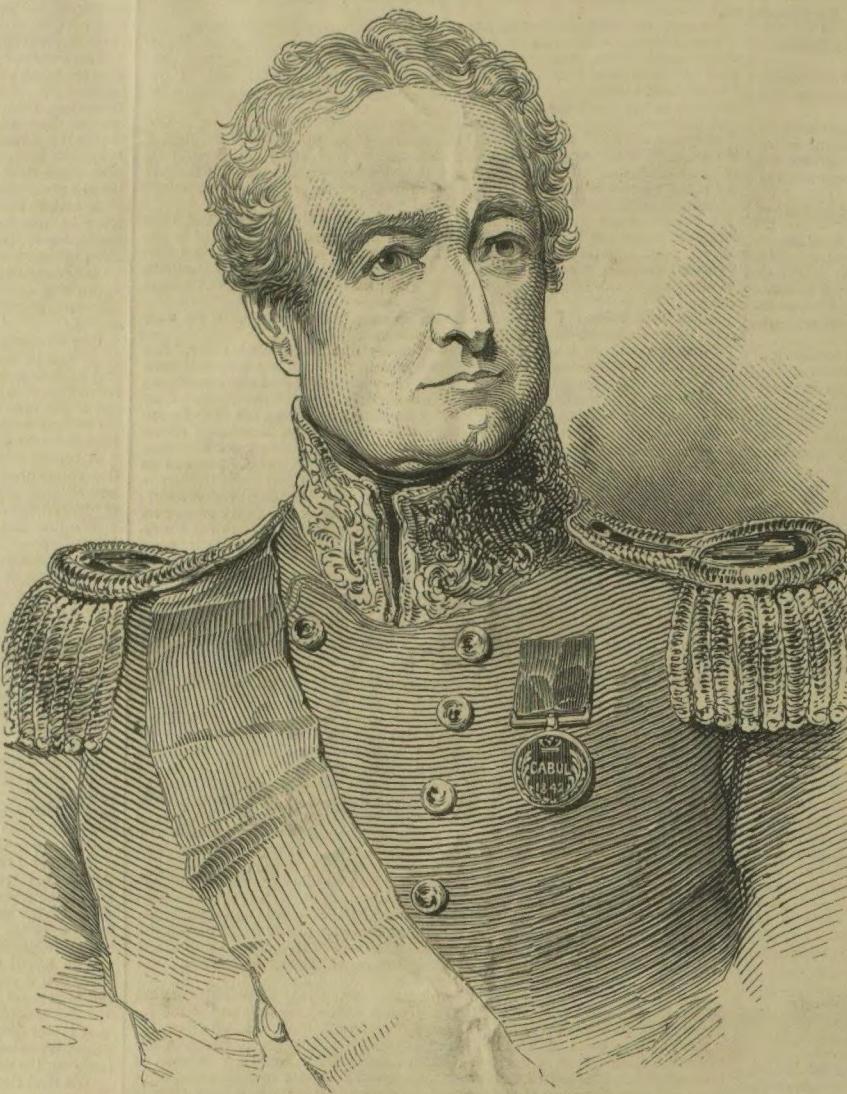
The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Bussean, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodianah was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already allured to, both Loodianah and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

All this is soon related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 150 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghir of the late Mahajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault: this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore



GENERAL SALE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

## BATTLE OF FEROZEPORE.

felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance; their feeling parties retired, on the morning of the 18th, before our cavalry pickets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after mid-day, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, a brigade of that under Major-General Sir J. McCaskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the Horse Artillery (brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road; when, about three, p.m., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and 40 guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry, under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Mactier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echelon of brigade into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries.

The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dragoons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight.

Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Mactier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manoeuvre was also successful.

Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John McCaskill, attacked in echelon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst the wood, and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had every-

thing at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of 17 pieces of artillery—some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, whenever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. The force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only

returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, right honourable sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops, I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John McCaskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Mactier, and Lieutenant-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fully punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the generals of divisions, the brigadiers of the several arms, the general, personal, divisional, and brigade staff, and the commanding officers of regiments; but this despatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations—I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments. Major General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis. Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Garden; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division the charge of his office as Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Barr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable staff officer.

I have to thank you, right honourable sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance

they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTION FOUGHT AT MOODKEE, ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1845.

CAMP, SULTAN KHAN WALLAH, DEC. 26, 1845.

ABSTRACT.  
PERSONAL STAFF.—2 OFFICERS KILLED; 2 OFFICERS WOUNDED.  
GENERAL STAFF.—1 OFFICER KILLED; 1 OFFICER WOUNDED.



FIRING "THE TOWER GUNS" ON MONDAY NIGHT, FOR THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.

Artillery Division.—2 officers, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 5 seyces and grascutters, 3 syce drivers, 45 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants, 22 syces and grascutters, 11 Lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 25 horses, wounded.

Cavalry Division.—3 officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 71 rank and file, 164 horses, killed; 9 officers, 1 native officer, 6 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 70 rank and file, 63 horses, wounded.

1st Infantry Division.—Four officers, 1 native officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 69 rank and file, killed; 18 officers, 2 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 299 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

2d Infantry Division.—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 10 sergeants or havildars, 81 rank and file, wounded.

3d Infantry Division.—1 officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 73 rank and file, 1 Lascar, wounded.

Total.—13 officers, 2 native officers, 15 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 178 rank and file, 5 syces and grascutters, 3 syce drivers, 210 horses, killed; 39 officers, 9 native officers, 42 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 545 rank and file, 12 Lascars, 2 syce drivers, 7 syces, 92 horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192; syces, &c., 8, killed. Grand total, 215.

European officers, 39; native officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588; syces, &c., 21, wounded. Grand total, 657.

Grand total of all ranks, killed and wounded, 872.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Head Quarters' Staff.—Major-General Sir R. H. Salter, G.C.B., Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed; Major W. R. Herries, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, killed; Captain J. Munro, killed; Major P. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-General of the army, dangerously wounded; Captain G. E. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, severely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwards, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, slightly wounded.

Artillery Division.—Captain Jasper Trower, killed; First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed; Captain F. Dashwood, severely wounded, since dead; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, slightly wounded; First Lieutenant G. A. Wheelwright, wounded; First Lieutenant C. Bowie, slightly wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff.—Brigadier W. Mactier, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely; Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brigadier Gough severely.

Her Majesty's 2d Light Dragoons.—Brevet Captain G. Newton, killed; Cornet E. Worley, killed; Lieutenant S. Fisher, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. G. Swinton, severely wounded; Lieutenant B. Curzon, severely wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard.—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed. Brevet Captain C. D. Dawkins, severely wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

5th Light Cavalry.—Major Alexander, slightly; Lieutenant R. Christie, slightly. First Division of Infantry.—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Capt. Van Horning, 46th N.I. Acting A.D.C., killed; Brigadier S. Bolton, C.B., dangerously wounded; Brigadier H. M. Wheeler, C.B., severely wounded; Captain E. Lugar, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Nicolls, Engineers, Acting A.D.C., severely wounded.

First Brigade.—H.M.'s 31st Foot: Lieutenant H. W. Hart, killed; Lieutenant Colonel J. Byrne, severely wounded; Captain W. Willes, dangerously wounded; Captain T. Bulkeley, dangerously wounded; Captain O. D. Young, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Brenchley, mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon R. B. Galan, 9th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th N. Infantry.—1 wounded—Lieutenant J. F. Fogson, dangerously.

Second Brigade.—H.M.'s 50th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon A. Graydon, killed. Captain H. Newall, severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Bligh, severely wounded; Lieutenant H. E. De Montmorency, severe contusion; Lieutenant C. E. Young, severely wounded.

42nd N. Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

Second Infantry Division.—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Codrington, Assistant Quartermaster General, severely wounded.

Second N. Grenadiers—Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded. Captain J. Gifford, severely wounded. Ensign A. D. Warden, severe contusion.

Third Infantry Division.—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major-General Sir J. McCaskill, K.C.B., and K.H., killed.

Fifth Brigade.—H. M.'s 9th Foot.—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

Sixth Brigade.—Her Majesty's 80th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bunbury, slightly wounded.

P. GRANT, Major,

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED FROM THE SIKH ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE, ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1845, BY THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCE, SIR HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

6 brass guns,	4 in. 6-tenths,	12 pounds.
1 brass howitzer	6 in. 5-tenths	61 pounder.
4 brass guns,	4 in. 2-tenths,	9 pounders.
3 brass guns,	3 in. 6-tenths.	6 pounders.
1 brass gun,	2 in. 9-tenths,	3 pounder.

REMARKS.

Total number of guns captured, 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of metal in those guns, but it was evident that they were much heavier than those of a similar calibre in the Bengal artillery.

The carriages were all in good repair, with the exception of one or two struck by our shot. The whole were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

Four more guns, reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, and left on the field from want of means to bring them away.

GEO. BROOKE,

Brigadier, Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, DATED CAMP, FEROZESHAI, DECEMBER 22ND, 1845.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I have again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were moving on to attack us. A line of defence was taken up in the advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel the assault, but the day wore away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by their Majesty's 29th Foot, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must here allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services as second in command in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debouched four miles on the road to Ferozeshai, where it was known that the enemy, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position. Instead of advancing to the direct attack of their formidable works, our force manoeuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of infantry in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in the second line, continued to desilf for some time out of cannon shot between the Sikhs and Ferozepore. The desired effect was not long delayed; a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent to him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with his division, availing himself of the opportunity, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for a united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshai; the shorter sides looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved against the last-named face, the ground in front of which was like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with low jungle.

The divisions of Major-General Sir John Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John McCaskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on either flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to cover each wing.

I should here observe that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, which the practice of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence. Finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced, and carried these formidable entrenchments; they threw themselves upon the guns, and, with matchless gallantry, wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our soldiery had to face such a fire of musketry from the Sikh infantry, arrayed behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion, only, of the intrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere raged.

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division—and he captured, and long retained another point of the position, and her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons charged and took some of the most formidable batteries—yet the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, whilst our troops, intermingled with theirs, kept possession of the remainder, and finally bivouacked upon it, exhausted by their gallant efforts, greatly reduced in numbers, and suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable spirit. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of their heavy guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed her Majesty's 80th Foot, and the 1st European Light Infantry. They were led to the attack by their commanding officers, and animated in their exertions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General), who was wounded in the outset. The 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, dismayed by this counter-check, did not venture to press on further. During the whole night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, wherever moonlight discovered our position.

But with daylight of the 22nd, came retribution. Our infantry formed a line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a flight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrels. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode at the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, uncheckered by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshai and their encampment; then, changing front to its left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manoeuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the

Khalasa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course of two hours, Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large field of artillery, supported by 30,000 Ghorepurras, hitherto encamped near the river. He drove in our cavalry parties, and made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshai; this attempt was defeated; but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the contest with more troops and a large artillery. He commenced by a combination against our left flank; and when this was frustrated, made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. His guns during this manoeuvre, maintained an incessant fire, whilst our artillery ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats we were unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our almost exhausted cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him suddenly to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

For 24 hours not a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalasa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurputhur and Teela, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeeputhur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Singh is killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded; Mehta Singh, Adjodha Pershad, and Tej Singh, the late Governor of Peshawar, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous for me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22nd instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy; how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise? Within thirty hours this force stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must bear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry: the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Major-Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realised the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the Brigadiers, the Commandant of Artillery, and the Chief Engineer, the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and with the Departmental Staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of Divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective Staffs; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, right honourable sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greubens and Oriola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in arms of their countrymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st inst.

I herewith enclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c., H. Gough, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCE GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTIONS FOUGHT NEAR FEROZESHAI, ON THE 21ST AND 22D OF DECEMBER, 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, December 27, 1845.

ABSTRACT.

Staff.—1 European officer killed; 3 European officers wounded.

Artillery Division.—2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file, 4 Lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syce grascutters, 118 regimental horses, killed; 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 10 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 7 Lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syce grascutters, 75 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry.—4 European officers, 6 native officers, 5 sergeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 293 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2d Infantry.—8 European officers, 3 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 6 officers' chargers, killed; 13 European officers, 9 native officers, 26 sergeants or havildars, 120 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 12 sergeants or havildars, 161 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed; 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 12 sergeants or havildars, 162 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, killed.

Cavalry.—3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, 9 officers' chargers, 163 regimental horses killed; 9 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 warrant officer, 9 havildars, 133 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, 112 regimental horses, wounded.

1st Infantry.—4 European officers,

exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal army in displaying courage and bravery under a heavy fire.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Hon. T. Ashburnham, D. Harriett, commanding Cavalry; and E. Huthwaite, commanding Artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several Commanding Officers of regiments and divisions, Lieut.-Colonel Gardner, commanding 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Bruce, commanding 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 4th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Shortt, commanding her Majesty's 62nd Foot; Major Osborn, commanding 54th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Sandeman, commanding 33rd Regiment Native Infantry; I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the advance.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of her Majesty's 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22nd.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Captain Burnett, Major of the Brigade, for their indefatigable exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thomson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, superintending the Sudder Bazaar, who volunteered his services as my aide-de-camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicolson, late Assistant Governor-General's agent, and Colonel Van Courland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C.B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.,  
J. H. LITTLE,  
Major-General Commanding Infantry Division.

#### FIRING THE TOWER GUNS.

On Monday night, at ten o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired, in honour of the achievements of the British arms, recorded in the preceding columns. The night was fine, and the scene at the Tower has been effectively illustrated by one of our artists. So unexpected was this loud announcement at so late an hour, that it was generally misunderstood, and at first supposed, by many loyal subjects, to refer to another joyful event.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE, G.C.B.

Among the many brave men who have perished in our last Indian conflict, is Sir Robert Sale, whose name is connected with the whole of the military history of the East—from the days of Seringapatam, down to the conflict in which, after more than half a century of service, he has found a soldier's death. Sir Robert Henry Sale was the son of Colonel Robert Sale, of the East India Company's service, and was born in India, on the 19th September, 1782. At the early age of fourteen, he had the honour of carrying his Majesty's colours, as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, to which he was gazetted on the 24th of February, 1795. Within two years from that time he was advanced to the rank of a Lieutenant, and immediately proceeded to India.

In the course of the next year he exchanged into the 12th, and served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Malavelli, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson; yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a Captain, being then in the 24th year of his age.

In little more than three years from that time, he married Florentina, daughter of the late George Wynch, Esq. Within a few months after his marriage, we find that he formed part of the army which, under the command of Colonel Chalmers, stormed the Travancore lines; and again, under General Abercromby, he aided in the capture of the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the activity and the efficiency of Captain Sale, his promotion proceeded slowly; he had passed through a distinguished career of eighteen years before he reached the rank of a field officer, his majority bearing date in the year 1813. The regiment to which he belonged was the 2nd battalion of the 12th; and that having been reduced in the year 1818, Major Sale was placed upon the half-pay list.

After three years of inaction, he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in 1823 to the scene of his early services; and once more we find him engaged in the military operations then going forward in India under Sir Archibald Campbell. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, and in many of the subsequent operations of that war; the gallantry and ability of his exertions gaining for him the honour of special notice in the general orders.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred upon him on the 2nd of June, 1825; on the 1st of December following, he distinguished himself in command of the 1st Brigade, repulsing the Shaws and Burmese at Prome, and attacking the lines and heights in the neighbourhood of that place on the succeeding day. He received a severe wound on the 18th of January, 1826, in storming Malown, or Melloon; but his gallant conduct was immediately acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, and he was presented with the badge and ribbon of a Companion of the Bath. On the 28th of June, 1831, he became a Colonel by brevet.

The advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan was confined to the 1st Bengal Brigade of the Army of the Indus, and from October, 1838, the command of this Brigade was held by Sir Robert Sale. He likewise led the detachment of 2,500 men who were sent to Girishk in May, 1839; and on the 23rd of July he commanded the gallant band which stormed and carried the fortress of Ghuznee. A sabre-wound in the chin, and musket-bullets in the chest and shoulder, were to Sir Robert the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only results, for his services were suitably acknowledged in the general orders of Lord Keane, and her Majesty conferred upon him the local rank of Major-General, with the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; while Schah Soojah-ool Mook added his name to the list of those Eastern knights who constitute the Order of the Douranee Empire.

His subsequent career—his subjugation of the Kohistan country—his capture of Dost Mahommed—his defence of Jellalabad—his receiving the thanks of Parliament—and, lastly, amid the disasters of Cabul, the heroism of himself and his admirable wife—are so well known and familiar to our readers, that it becomes unnecessary here to repeat the brilliant narrative. He returned with Lady Sale to this country at the close of that war, and they were everywhere received with demonstrations of honour and respect. He had attained an age, at which, from his wounds and length of service, he might have well retired from an active military life, and sought the repose so congenial to advancing years; but he was devoted to his profession, and again embarked for India, again commanded in the British force that advanced upon the Sutlej, and there died in battle, falling like Sir J. Moore, almost in the moment of victory. Towards the close of the action, he was struck by a grape shot on the left thigh; which was so dreadfully shattered, that he did not long survive his wound.

SIR JOHN McCASKILL, K.C.B.

This is another of the recent triumphant deaths upon the plains of Moodkee. Sir John McCaskill entered the army in 1797, and rose, through the various gradations of rank, to be a Colonel in 1838. He was also a Major-General in India. During the course of his distinguished career, Sir John served at the landing of Porto Rico and the siege of St. Lucia, in May, 1797. He was present at the siege and capture of Forts Sattarrah, Singlur, and Woosattah. He went to India in the fleet which was attacked by Admiral Linois, in 1805. He behaved with great valour and distinction at the reduction of Shoolapore, and after the victories in Candahar he was created a K.C.B. Like his gall-

lant companion in arms, Sir Robert Sale, McCaskill received the thanks of Parliament, and like him also, his deeds of fame have ended in a warrior's grave. Sir John McCaskill, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Foot, perished at Moodkee, the 18th December, 1845.

#### MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

Arthur William Fitzroy Somerset, another of the victims of the recent slaughter, was the eldest son of Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by his wife, the Lady Emily Wellesley-Pole, second daughter of the Earl of Mornington. Lord Fitzroy Somerset is himself the tenth son of Henry, Fifth Duke of Beaufort.

Major Fitzroy Somerset, the gallant and lamented subject of this notice, was born in May, 1816. He was a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India. After the terrible engagement of Ferozepore, the 21st Dec., 1845, the body of Somerset was found on the field of battle, on the following morning, benumbed with cold, and a most ghastly spectacle: he was still alive, and quite sensible. Medical aid was procured, but he very shortly expired.

#### WILLIAM HAWES.

This distinguished composer and musician was born at London, in 1785. When quite a youth he applied himself to the acquisition of music, and at nine years of age he was a chorister at the Chapel Royal; here he remained till 1801: in 1802, he joined, as a violinist, the band at Covent-Garden Theatre; and from that period down to the present time, he continued to retain a prominent and distinguished position in connection with the music of this country, either by holding public appointments, or by taking a leading part in the institution of harmonic societies, or the production of operatic entertainments. While director of the Lyceum in 1824, he first there presented to this country Weber's "Der Freyschütz"; this grand and successful achievement of his taste and knowledge, led to his also bringing out many other classical operas by Winter, Paer, Marschner, and Mozart. He was himself the composer of several popular glees, songs, and madrigals. The eminent career of this highly-gifted and much-respected musician terminated on Wednesday, the 18th instant; he died of a disease of the heart. Mr. Hawes leaves a widow and six children, one of whom, Miss M. B. Hawes, an admirable and admired concert singer, seems likely to perpetuate the fame of her father.

#### ROBERT ARMOUR, ESQ.

This gentleman was formerly a merchant in Old Change, London, and his own life was one of private respectability; but attention is called to his departure, from the fact that he was closely connected with a reputation that is immortal. He was the brother of Jane Armour, the wife of Robert Burns, and the "Bonnie Jean" of his poetry.

The Armours were a creditable family, in trade at Mauchline, in Ayrshire. Burns, in 1785, fell in love with the daughter, Jean, against the will and wish of the parents; he married her two years afterwards, on his appointment to an office in the Excise. To the qualities of this wife, for whom he always preserved the warmest affection, Burns thus alludes, in prose:

"The most placid good nature and sweetness of disposition; a warm heart, gratefully devoted with all its powers to love me; vigorous health and sprightly cheerfulness, set off to the best advantage by a more than commonly handsome figure; these, I think, in a woman may make a good wife, though she should never have read a page but the Scriptures of the Old or New Testament, nor danced in a brighter assembly than a penny-pay wedding."

Burns also often celebrated his wife in exquisite verse, and some suppose that he meant for her, though avowedly written for Miss M'Murdo, that passage, one of the most famous and the most feeling in the whole range of English lyric poetry:—

As in the bosom o' the stream  
The moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en;  
So trembling, pure, was tender love  
Within the breast o' bonnie Jean.

Mrs. Burns died on the 26th March, 1834, in the seventieth year of year of her age, and was buried in her husband's grave. Her brother, Mr. Armour, the subject of this notice, was considerably her junior. He had passed his sixty-second year at the period of his demise, which occurred at Brighton, on the 9th inst.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).**—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, consequently the stocks held in-day were scarcely filled with samples. The finest parcels of both red and white moved off steadily, at very full prices, while the value of all other kinds was well supported. Free foreign wheat was in fair request, but without any improvement in the quotations. Corn under lock was dull, at almost nominal figures. The supply of barley was small. Selected malting parcels were quite as dear, but other kinds were very difficult of sale. Superior malt moved off freely, at extreme figures. The oat trade was dull, yet prices were supported. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: wheat, 21s0; barley, 14s0; oats, 31s0. Irish: wheat, —; barley, 32s0; oats, 24s0. Foreign: wheat, 11s0; barley, —; oats, 6s. Flour, 22s0 sacks; malt, 30s0 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to ditto; white, 50s to 67s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s to 67s; ditto, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 56s; brown dirn, 49s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Cheverell and Newbury, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lancashire, feed oats, 28s to 31s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, 27s to 29s; 25s to 28s; 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey beans, 32s to 34s; 35s to 38s; 40s to 42s; 45s to 48s; 50s to 53s; 55s to 58s; 60s to 63s; 65s to 68s; 70s to 73s; 75s to 78s; 80s to 83s; 85s to 88s; 90s to 93s; 95s to 98s; 100s to 103s; 105s to 108s; 110s to 113s; 115s to 118s; 120s to 123s; 125s to 128s; 130s to 133s; 135s to 138s; 140s to 143s; 145s to 148s; 150s to 153s; 155s to 158s; 160s to 163s; 165s to 168s; 170s to 173s; 175s to 178s; 180s to 183s; 185s to 188s; 190s to 193s; 195s to 198s; 200s to 203s; 205s to 208s; 210s to 213s; 215s to 218s; 220s to 223s; 225s to 228s; 230s to 233s; 235s to 238s; 240s to 243s; 245s to 248s; 250s to 253s; 255s to 258s; 260s to 263s; 265s to 268s; 270s to 273s; 275s to 278s; 280s to 283s; 285s to 288s; 290s to 293s; 295s to 298s; 300s to 303s; 305s to 308s; 310s to 313s; 315s to 318s; 320s to 323s; 325s to 328s; 330s to 333s; 335s to 338s; 340s to 343s; 345s to 348s; 350s to 353s; 355s to 358s; 360s to 363s; 365s to 368s; 370s to 373s; 375s to 378s; 380s to 383s; 385s to 388s; 390s to 393s; 395s to 398s; 400s to 403s; 405s to 408s; 410s to 413s; 415s to 418s; 420s to 423s; 425s to 428s; 430s to 433s; 435s to 438s; 440s to 443s; 445s to 448s; 450s to 453s; 455s to 458s; 460s to 463s; 465s to 468s; 470s to 473s; 475s to 478s; 480s to 483s; 485s to 488s; 490s to 493s; 495s to 498s; 500s to 503s; 505s to 508s; 510s to 513s; 515s to 518s; 520s to 523s; 525s to 528s; 530s to 533s; 535s to 538s; 540s to 543s; 545s to 548s; 550s to 553s; 555s to 558s; 560s to 563s; 565s to 568s; 570s to 573s; 575s to 578s; 580s to 583s; 585s to 588s; 590s to 593s; 595s to 598s; 600s to 603s; 605s to 608s; 610s to 613s; 615s to 618s; 620s to 623s; 625s to 628s; 630s to 633s; 635s to 638s; 640s to 643s; 645s to 648s; 650s to 653s; 655s to 658s; 660s to 663s; 665s to 668s; 670s to 673s; 675s to 678s; 680s to 683s; 685s to 688s; 690s to 693s; 695s to 698s; 700s to 703s; 705s to 708s; 710s to 713s; 715s to 718s; 720s to 723s; 725s to 728s; 730s to 733s; 735s to 738s; 740s to 743s; 745s to 748s; 750s to 753s; 755s to 758s; 760s to 763s; 765s to 768s; 770s to 773s; 775s to 778s; 780s to 783s; 785s to 788s; 790s to 793s; 795s to 798s; 800s to 803s; 805s to 808s; 810s to 813s; 815s to 818s; 820s to 823s; 825s to 828s; 830s to 833s; 835s to 838s; 840s to 843s; 845s to 848s; 850s to 853s; 855s to 858s; 860s to 863s; 865s to 868s; 870s to 873s; 875s to 878s; 880s to 883s; 885s to 888s; 890s to 893s; 895s to 898s; 900s to 903s; 905s to 908s; 910s to 913s; 915s to 918s; 920s to 923s; 925s to 928s; 930s to 933s; 935s to 938s; 940s to 943s; 945s to 948s; 950s to 953s; 955s to 958s; 960s to 963s; 965s to 968s; 970s to 973s; 975s to 978s; 980s to 983s; 985s to 988s; 990s to 993s; 995s to 998s; 1000s to 1003s; 1005s to 1008s; 1010s to 1013s; 1015s to 1018s; 1020s to 1023s; 1025s to 1028s; 1030s to 1033s; 1035s to 1038s; 1040s to 1043s; 1045s to 1048s; 1050s to 1053s; 1055s to 1058s; 1060s to 1063s; 1065s to 1068s; 1070s to 1073s; 1075s to 1078s; 1080s to 1083s; 1085s to 1088s; 1090s to 1093s; 1095s to 1098s; 1100s to 1103s; 1105s to 1108s; 1110s to 1113s; 1115s to 1118s; 1120s to 1123s



FOOT-BALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY, AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

## FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-UPON THAMES, ON SHROVE TUESDAY.

On Tuesday last, the ancient Shrovetide diversion of Foot-ball was played most lustily at Kingston-upon-Thames; the inhabitants of which good old town claim this pastime as a right obtained for them by the valour of their ancestors. Kingston was one of the strongholds of the Anglo-Saxons; and tradition relates that the Danes, in a predatory excursion, were stopped here by the firm stand made against them by the towns-people, until assistance arrived from London, when the enemy was defeated; and the Danish General being slain, his head was cut off, and kicked about the place in triumph. This happened on a Shrove-Tuesday; whence the origin of the custom; the foot-ball being regarded as the symbol of victory.

Foot-ball was, however, played many centuries since, at other places besides Kingston, on Shrove Tuesday; so that the above origin must be treated as a mere tradition, unless Kingston may have set the example. It has, for ages, been noted for its popular pageants, sports, and pastimes, as shown by the Churchwardens' and Chamberlain's accounts, containing entries of many payments, from money collected from the inhabitants, in support of these festivals. Among them are the *Kyng-ham*, or pageant of the Three Kings of Cologne; Robin Hood; and the May-game.

Foot-ball was played at Kingston, on Tuesday last, by two clubs, one called the Thames-Street Club, the other the Townsend. They began at eleven o'clock in the morning, and kept up the ball till five o'clock in the evening. The rule is to kick the ball throughout the town; and whichever club gets the ball nearest the meeting-place at five o'clock, wins the game. There are no stakes but the honour of victory; and the parties dine together in the evening. The poorer classes play also, for money and beer, subscribed by the townsmen. The annual game is supported by some of the wealthiest inhabitants in and around Kingston; and the majority of the Corporation are understood to be favourable to the maintenance of this old English pastime. When the ball is driven into the river, the sport is "fast and furious;" the antagonists dash into the stream, and wade about in the struggle. A few years since, when the Shrove tide was so high as to be above the arch of the bridge, one of the players leaped after the ball from the parapet into the river, and was carried by the force of the stream through the arch, but was providentially rescued on his reappearance on the opposite side.

Our illustration of Tuesday's mimic fray in Kingston market-place, shows the scene of many an actual conflict during the Civil War; and it is remarkable that on this spot, about the middle of January, 1641-42, the Royalists made their first attempt to assemble an armed force. The

handsome building in the centre of the Engraving is the Town Hall, rebuilt in a light Italian style of architecture in the year 1840, on the site of a town or moot hall of the age of Elizabeth. The figure in the southern front is a leaden statue of Queen Anne, cast in her reign. In the distance is shown the massive tower of the old cruciform church of All Saints, mentioned in Domesday Book, and doubtless of Saxon foundation; although no part of the present edifice appears to be of an earlier date than the reign of Richard II. Our artist has also shown a few of the old gabled houses with which the town abounds.

## FIRE IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire occurred at the extensive sugar-refining house belonging to Messrs. Grant and Baldwin, 17<sup>th</sup>, St. George's-place, Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, the whole of which, together with the valuable stock, in all worth upwards of £20,000, was entirely consumed. A fire taking place in the night time is always sufficiently alarming, but the consternation created in this instance may be readily imagined from the circumstance of a large building, about eighty feet in height, one hundred feet in length, and forty in breadth, being, within an hour after the above time, one mass of flame, towering several feet above the summit, and threatening destruction to St. George's Church, and the surrounding houses. Though the sugar factory is bounded by the Back-road on the north, Cannon-street on the west, Ratcliffe-highway and St. George's Church on the south and east, yet it stood so far isolated from all as to keep them from injury. There was but little wind, and that being south-westerly, the parochial church was preserved.

The engines were promptly on the spot, and there being an abundance of water, immense streams were continually thrown upon the burning pile: but the flames had got too firm a hold; the contents were of too inflammable a nature to admit of the slightest check, and the flames rushed rapidly from the basement, where the fire commenced, to the seven successive stories, until the whole mass was completely encircled in one sheet of fire; and about half-past four o'clock the roof fell in with an awful crash, partially smothering the fire, but only for a moment, as it again burst forth with redoubled fury. Subsequently a great part of the east front fell, and the south wall, with the lofty chimney, was expected to fall.

The immense stores are still partially standing, and that to the eastward, where the fire is supposed to have commenced, it is expected, contains a portion of the stock unconsumed; it is also anticipated that a portion in the lower floor may yet be recovered. The fire was not entirely subdued till nine o'clock in the morning, but throughout the day the engines were incessantly playing on the smoking ruins. The building is fully insured.

**ENORMOUS PIKE.**—Last week, a pike was taken by Count D'Orsay, out of the River Trent, which weighed 224 lbs.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was on Tuesday held at their office, 69, Lombard-street. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The report, which was of a very satisfactory character, was unanimously adopted, and the usual dividend and bonus declared. After which the meeting separated, highly gratified with the prosperous state of their affairs.

**GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.**—The seventh annual meeting of the subscribers to the above fund took place on Wednesday, in the saloon of the English Opera House, for the purpose of receiving the report for the past year, electing officers for the year ensuing, and also electing four annuitants on the fund. Mr. J. B. Buckstone presided on the occasion. Mr. Cullingford read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts from the establishment of the fund, which has for its object the relief of distressed actors, subscribers to the fund, amounted to £3096 15s. 5d. The subscription during the past year amounted to £312 9s. 4d., and the expenses to £45 19s. 7d. Of the total receipts, £3003 11s. 3d. has been invested in the funds, and a balance remains in the hands of the treasurer of £47 4s. 4d. The report of the finance committee recommended that the sum of £25 per annum each should be paid to four annuitants who had been subscribers to the fund from its commencement, and who were now in indigent circumstances. This having been adopted, and two actors and two actresses elected annuitants, Charles Dickens, Esq., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, were elected trustees.

**RAILWAY ESQUIRES.**—In the course of the proceedings in the Committee on the Boston, Newark, and Sheffield Railway, on Monday, an objection was taken, that in the subscription contract after the names of two of the subscribers, of the names of Bicani and Bageley, was added the important appendage "squire." A witness was called, who proved that Mr. Bicani, of Hungerford Hall, "squire," was no other than the cook in Mr. Gregory's establishment, and that Mr. Bageley's occupation was to transfer Mr. Bicani's dishes from the cooking department to the parlour. The couple of kitchen "squires" were dressed like gentlemen when they signed the deed, and a witness who was called to speak to the respectability of their dress, and the elegance of their manners, was of opinion that even if Mr. Bicani had on his white cap, and Mr. Bageley was decked with the official shoulder-knot, he would still have considered them "gentlemen," or, at any rate, "gents." The Chairman, however, was of a different opinion, and decided that the standing orders had not been complied with, inasmuch as the two squires had assumed a designation to which they were not entitled.



FIRE AT A SUGAR-REFINERY, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.



SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The illustration represents one of the most laughable scenes in the amusing farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings." Mr. Golightly (Mr. Buckstone) has involved himself in a duel with Captain Phobs (Mr. Tilbury), at the Assembly Rooms, through a mistaken impression of the latter, that his wife is the object of Mr. Golightly's attachment. The irascible, fire-eating nature of the Captain, and the acute misery of his luckless adversary, form an admirable contrast. The piece has been received every night with roars of laughter.

## GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

One of the most destructive fires which has lately taken place in this great commercial city, commenced about ten minutes past one on Tuesday afternoon, (the 17th inst.) in a large warehouse in the vicinity of St. George's Dock, and in what is called the Back Goree, at the rear of a large pile of warehouses, which, about twenty years ago, were destroyed by a similar conflagration. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and, at one time, the appearance from the Cheshire shore of the Mersey was truly grand. The fire-engines of the town were not fairly at work until nearly an hour after the fire was first discovered, so that all chance of saving the building in which it broke out was hopeless, and, consequently, in a few hours, all was destroyed. The fire-police, and those connected with the different fire offices, used every exertion to prevent the burning ruins from communicating with the adjoining warehouses; and, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Dowling, the head constable, left the place, it being then thought that the flames were so far subdued, that their further extension was not to be apprehended. However, at seven o'clock, they burst forth in the adjoining warehouse with great fury, ignition having been communicated, it is supposed, by the ends of the beams from one building to the other, in the upper stories, the rooms of which were covered six or eight feet deep with corn.

The warehouse in which the fire commenced, was the property of the Rev. Mr. Monk, and was heavily stored with cotton, corn, and flour. In the cellar was a large quantity of tallow and rum, which were saved by flooding them.

In one story of a building there was East India and Mauritius sugar to the value of £10,000, the property of a respectable firm, members of the Society of Friends, named Crossfield, of which not a single bag was saved.

The destruction of other merchandise has been equally great, but the owners fortunately are insured.

It is believed that the fire originated with the carelessness of some of the porters, who very culpably have been allowed to smoke in every part of the building.

Our artist has sketched the ruin, as it appeared on Wednesday afternoon; when the front of one warehouse had just fallen, and the vast piles of half-burnt cotton, resembled heaps of cinders.

According to the official return of the losses, the fires that happened on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Liverpool, were the most destructive that have occurred in the town for the last two years. The destruction of property is estimated at

about £65,000. The warehouse burned down on Tuesday was insured for £2,500 in the Imperial Fire-office, and goods therein in the Royal Liverpool (a new office), Sun, Phoenix, Alliance, North British, Leeds and Yorkshire, Manchester, London Union, and London Insurance Offices. The second warehouse destroyed, (that known as Rawlinson's), also situate in the Goree, was insured in the Royal Liverpool Office for £3,700, and the contents for £35,000. The owners are insured in all the above offices, as also in the Guardian and others, their names not ascertained. The Royal Insurance Office (Liverpool) is the heaviest sufferer by the fire—to the extent, it is stated, of £20,000. The other offices are sufferers in the following proportions:—Phoenix, £9,000; Alliance, £6,500; North British, £5,000; Atlas, £4,000; Imperial, £3,000; London, £3,000; Manchester, £2,000; Leeds and Yorkshire, £1,000; other offices, £5,000. The property consumed consisted of rum, coffee, sugar, cotton, tallow, Indian corn, wheat, flour, currants, &c.

## NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, AT CRAYKE.

This neat little parochial School-House has lately been erected at Crayke, from the design of Mr. Jones, the architect, of York, who has succeeded in giving to it, both internally and externally, some pleasing architectural features, not often to be traced in school buildings of our time. Until very lately, architects betook



NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT CRAYKE.

themselves to Greek and Roman models; apparently, forgetting how closely the olden grammar schools of Old England are associated with its brightest glories; whether they be of the worthies taught within their walls; of the active benevolence which gave rise to them; or, of the picturesque scenes in which they are generally located. Keeping this trail of association in view, we regard this instance of return to the Old English style in buildings for educational purposes to be dictated by good taste and right national feeling. In the design before us, we have the arched doorway, the high pitched roof, the loop-hole window, and the lofty bell-gable; carrying us back, in memory, to the institution of those excellent foundations, in which have been nurtured some of the brightest ornaments of our historic roll.

The School-House at Crayke was opened last New Year's Day, in a manner worthy of the days of Old English hospitality. The day was begun by celebrating in the village church the appointed services—it being the festival of the Circumcision—services calculated to awaken a careful retrospect of the past, and hearty aspirations after greater progress in the "race set before us," for the coming year. At twelve o'clock, the school room was prepared with a substantial feast of good old English fare, plum pudding and roast beef, for the children of the parish. Thirty-seven girls and thirty-five boys did ample justice to the bounty of the Rector, the Rev. Edward Churton. He himself, with his wife and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Whytehead, presided over the feast, and dealt it out to the little pupils. His blessing preceded and ended the feast. The happy children were then dismissed, and the abundant fragments distributed to poor widows. The farmers of the parish, and several friends, then dined with the Rector; and the day was thus happily passed by all grades.

The School-House, we should add, has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Churton, Dr. Whytehead, and some other benevolent individuals, for the free education of boys.

**ANOTHER RESIGNATION.**—The Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, announces to his constituents that he has seen fit his duty, in reference to the present measures of Government, to take his stand on the side of Protection to the native industry of the country; and, in order to leave himself free and unfettered on the subject of the Corn-Laws, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty Board.

**GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR £100.**—On Tuesday the match to trot five miles, between Mr. Russell's and Mr. Jenk's horses, was decided on Sunbury Common, in favour of the cob. The horses are much celebrated as first-rate trotters.

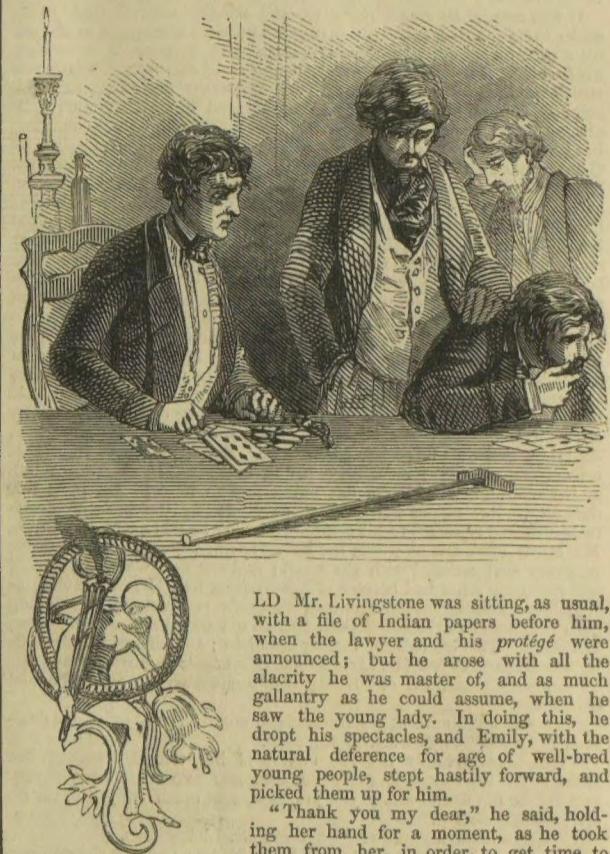


FIRE, BACK GOREE, LIVERPOOL.

## GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPELY," ETC.

(Continued from page 134.)



LD Mr. Livingstone was sitting, as usual, with a file of Indian papers before him, when the lawyer and his protégé were announced; but he arose with all the alacrity he was master of, and as much gallantry as he could assume, when he saw the young lady. In doing this, he dropped his spectacles, and Emily, with the natural deference for age of well-bred young people, stepped hastily forward, and picked them up for him.

"Thank you my dear," he said, holding her hand for a moment, as he took them from her, in order to get time to look at her. "Thank you," said he again, more warmly, and shaking the hand in a manner betokening that the result of the inspection had been satisfactory. "Sit down, sit down. Well, what do you say? Do you think you could put up with the humours of a gouty old Indian like me?"

"I dare say I could, Sir," said Emily, blushing.

"At least," you are disposed to try, eh?" said Mr. Livingstone. "I don't know whether I am much worse than my neighbours," continued he, "but I know that age and India make one selfish, arbitrary, and impatient. Don't they, Nicky?" for the long habit of appealing to her made him forget she was deaf.

"What is it?" enquired Nicky.

"Mr. Livingstone is accusing himself of being selfish, arbitrary, and impatient," said Mr. Miller, who was sitting beside her.

"Oh, yes; that's true enough," answered Nicky.

"You hear!" said Mr. Livingstone to Emily, not the least offended by Nicky's sincerity, which, indeed, was one of her prime qualities in his eyes. "Does not that frighten you?"

"There are difficulties to be encountered in all situations," answered Emily; "even independence is not exempt from them."

"That's very true, my dear," said he; "very true, indeed. If that were better considered there would not be so many discontented people as there are in the world. However, it is not exactly the pleasantest thing in life for a young woman to be shut up with two old deaf people; I am very well aware of that."

"But necessity subjects people to much greater evils," observed Emily.

"Well, my dear, all I can say is, that I must endeavour to make it as much worth your while as I can, to bear with me," said Mr. Livingstone; and, after some further conversation, in which, however, the subject of salary was not touched upon, the visit terminated, and Mr. Miller, having placed Emily in his carriage, returned to hold a private conference with the old gentleman.

"Her name is Dering," said he; "she is the orphan daughter of a Colonel Dering; and was recommended to me by the sister of a very old friend of yours and mine, Miss Gage, of Bath."

This communication led to further enquiries; and the information elicited seemed to set Mr. Livingstone a-thinking. He was naturally suspicious; probably, thought he, she is acquainted with that young fellow, old Gerald's son. Who knows but this may be a plot to bring him about me? and the idea took such strong hold of him, that, much as he had liked Emily, he felt greatly inclined to reject her; but, not wishing to communicate his real reason to Mr. Miller, he dismissed him, saying he should hear from him next day.

In the meantime, the lawyer, having finished his business for the morning, returned home to dinner; and, having congratulated Emily on the favourable impression he saw she had made, and on the high salary she was to receive—no less than £300 per annum—he asked her how she liked his client, and if she were fully prepared to encounter the difficulties he had dwelt upon?

"I like him very well indeed," answered Emily. "I should think his was a very bearable sort of temper, in spite of the faults he owns to; and I am sure there is a great deal of real goodness behind it. But, what is his name? I suppose I may learn that now."

"His name is Livingstone," replied Mr. Miller. "He is the rich Obiah Livingstone—perhaps you have heard of him—one of the richest commoners in the country, I suppose."

"Indeed I" said Emily, looking aghast.

"Why, what is the matter? Why do you look so surprised?" asked Mr. Miller.

"How unfortunate!" exclaimed Emily, who saw herself plunged again from ease and affluence into all her existing difficulties; for she felt that there would be a sort of indelicacy in accepting the situation, and placing herself in such an intimate relation with Mr. Livingstone, knowing what she knew; besides, she saw at once to what suspicions she might subject herself.

"Why unfortunate?" inquired Mr. Miller.

"Because," replied Emily, "there are private reasons why I cannot accept the situation."

Mr. Miller expostulated with her; but he found it quite impossible to influence her determination, or to elicit the motive of it. She even wished to return immediately to Bath; but to this he felt too much interested in her to consent; he promised to convey her decision to Mr. Livingstone, which he did by a note on the same evening; but he entreated her to remain at his house for a week or two, till he sought out something that might suit her: and seeing that he was sincere in his offers of service, she accepted his invitation and good offices.

Mr. Livingstone felt a mixture of pleasure and displeasure, when he learnt that Emily had declined the situation. He was sorry to lose her, more especially as his suspicions were entirely removed by the circumstance; but, at the same time, he felt a certain disinclination to have anybody connected with the Gage family about him, after what had happened. The cause of her refusal he never suspected, as Emily had forbidden Mr. Miller to hint whence the objection had arisen; and as the next most desirable candidate soon supplied her place, no more was thought of the matter in Portland-place.

In the meantime, Emily remained at the lawyer's. He had found no situation for her—indeed, he had scarcely sought one. His wife was an invalid; and as they had no daughter, she found Emily's society so agreeable, that after a short time they proposed her remaining there altogether, on a salary of £100 per annum. She accepted the proposal, and the arrangement suited all parties extremely well, till young Charles Miller, Gerald's friend, came home. When he heard who she was, he was extremely surprised to find her there; and still more so, when he

found she could give him no intelligence of Gerald; for he was the confidant of the latter, and had long been aware of the engagement, which he mentioned to his father. "It is very odd," he said; "surely it must be broken off."

It was natural he should think so, and equally natural that, living under the same roof, and daily sitting at the same table with so attractive a person as Emily, he should become very desirous of succeeding his friend in her affections. But, doubtful of the actual relation in which the lovers stood, he felt it a point of honour not to advance his suit; so, though he did not fail to recommend himself by such little attentions as the circumstances of the case warranted, he said nothing, but bided his time, waiting to see if Gerald would re-appear. But no Gerald came; and as he had generally an opportunity of seeing the letters that were laid on the hall table, he was pretty sure that she received none from him. So, on the strength of this apparent alienation, he ventured to throw a little more warmth into his attentions, and at length declared his suit, but it was met by a gentle refusal. Emily really felt grateful, for Charles Miller was the son of a prosperous lawyer, and she saw how entirely disinterested his affection was; added to this, he was amiable and clever, and she liked him exceedingly; but she had not yet torn the image of Gerald from her heart. Perhaps it was fainter; and, certainly, the pangs that his disaffection had for some time caused were much less poignant; but the memory of his love was still dear to her, and she sometimes flattered herself that he might not be so much to blame as he appeared. Besides, even had she been free, she would have felt it an unjustifiable thing to take advantage of her situation, by allowing the son of the house to form an engagement that would, doubtless, be little pleasing to his parents. She even feared that these considerations might have obliged her to quit Mr. Miller's family; but, on her refusal, Charles again left home, and so relieved her from this difficulty. But he did not go without disclosing the secret of his attachment and rejection to his father—in whom he had entire confidence. Mr. Miller, although he would not have vehemently opposed the match, was very well satisfied with the result; and one day, when Mr. Baring was enquiring what had become of Miss Dering, he told him the circumstance—accounting for her declining his son's proposal, by mentioning her engagement to the son of their mutual old friend and school-fellow, Mr. Gage. This led to some further enquiries; and, at length, Mr. Miller was induced to ask Mr. Livingstone, if he could in any way account for her having declined so advantageous a situation as the one he had offered her.

"She was frightened at my stern, old, bronzed visage, or at our deafness, I suppose," replied Mr. Livingstone.

"That was certainly not the motive of her refusal," replied Mr. Miller; "on the contrary, she liked you, and expressed herself very grateful for the liberal salary you proposed, and much obliged to me for my recommendation."

"Did she know my name?" enquired Mr. Livingstone.

"Not when she came here," replied Mr. Miller: "but, in the evening, thinking the matter settled, I told her who you were."

"And then she made an objection?"

"She did," answered the lawyer, who thought that, now the transaction was over, there was no necessity for making a secret of the matter.

Mr. Livingstone comprehended the affair in a moment. He saw that Gerald had told her about the will, and that she had declined the situation from the most delicate motives. To a man of his character nothing she could have done could have recommended her so powerfully to his good opinion. The result of his experience had been so unfortunate that he scarcely believed in the existence of disinterestedness and lofty motives, where money was concerned. He resolved to cultivate her acquaintance, and bade Mr. Miller bring her, with his wife, to dine with him. The halo of brightness with which her dignified proceeding surrounded her in his imagination even extended to Gerald. He considered that surely the man must be worthy that was loved by such a woman; and he remembered that it was a very unjust thing to punish him for Mr. Pilrig's indiscretion. Gerald could not help it, and it did not appear that he had taken any advantage of the information, even though it was clear he must be very poor, or he would not leave his intended wife in such necessity. So he determined to reconstruct a will in his favour, of course not employing the babbling Pilrig, but a stranger; avoiding Mr. Miller for the same reason as formerly, namely, the intimacy between young Miller and Gerald; being still determined that the secret should not be disclosed till his own time.

(To be continued.)

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which all the Ministers attended. It sat an hour and a half.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Leader, it appears, does not intend to stand again for the representation of Westminster.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—By returns recently made, it appears that the annual estimated charge for the British Museum, to Lady-day next, is £34,975. The return embraces nine divisions, including the number of persons who have visited the institution for the last eight years. From Christmas, 1836, to Christmas, 1837, the number was 321,151; from Christmas, 1837, to Christmas, 1838, the number was 266,008; to 1839, 280,550; to 1840, 247,929; to 1841, 219,374; to 1842, 547,718; and to 1843 and 1844, an increase of 10,000 each year. No fewer than 5627 visits by artists were made in the year 1844 to the galleries of sculpture, and 8721 to the print room. It is stated, in respect to the reading room, that the number of books returned to the shelves of the general library from the reading room is 142,179; to the Royal library, 22,408; to the closets where they are kept for the use of readers from day to day, 78,470; and to the shelves of the reading rooms, about 116,400; altogether, 359,457 volumes; on the average, 1230 a day. The number of readers is 71,494.

NEW SUBURBAN PARKS, &c.—We understand that Government has determined upon at once carrying out such part of the report which was published two or three weeks since, and which recommended the formation of a park on the southern side of the metropolis, on the site of, and parts adjacent to, the locality now known as Battersea-fields, lying between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-bridge. With this view the necessary measures will shortly be taken, and a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take the preliminary steps for securing possession of the fields referred to, and such contiguous parts as may be deemed requisite for the formation of this additional Royal park and great suburban improvement. The extent of ground required will be about 300 acres, consequently the greater part of the "fields," the market gardeners' ground, the premises of the celebrated "Red House," and other places of public resort, will be required. As a further measure of improvement, it is determined that an embankment of the river, between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-bridge, shall be made.

#### IRELAND.

BARBAROUS MURDER IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.—One of the most barbarous and revolting murders that ever disgraced this or any other country was committed on Saturday, near the sea-shore, about five miles from Ardara, in the parish of Inniskeel, county Donegal; and, what adds to the horror of the deed is, that there is but little doubt the victim's own son and daughter-in-law were the murderers. The murdered man, who was a Protestant, and whose name was Samuel Crummer, was nearly 75 years of age. The body of the old man was found in a lake within one hundred yards of his house. Round his body was a long iron chain, at the end of which was a heavy stone. The chain was immediately recognised as having been his own. His chest was literally broken to pieces, his left arm was also broken, and there were several wounds in the back of his neck and head, and one under the chin. Marks of blood were also found in one of the rooms of the house in which the Crummers lived, and which was, for the time, used as a cow-house. The doctor who examined the body stated that any one of the wounds in the head and also the chest would have been sufficient to have caused death. It is generally supposed that the son, who is a powerful young man, got his father down and broke in his chest with his knees; and that while he was doing so, his wife was striking him with a grape or other sharp instrument; and that they afterwards together carried him and threw him into the lake. These, and other circumstances, all tending to implicate Crummer and his wife, determined the magistrates to commit them.

FAMINE ON THE WESTERN COAST.—The *Galway Vindicator* says—"We regret to have to state that we have received various communications from parties in whose veracity every confidence can be placed, representing that there exist the most appalling prospects of a famine in a few weeks, at farthest, with regard to a large portion of the population of the western coast of Galway, particularly in the district of Garomua, extending from Costello Lodge to Lettermullen. All hope of a productive herring fishery on the Connemara coast has, for the present season, passed away, and the expectations formed that by the winter's fishery the people would have, in some measure, been enabled to bear the extensive loss which they have incurred by the potato disease, have been completely disappointed."

SIR JOHN LITTLE.—Sir John Little, who was engaged in the late battle of Moodkee, in India, is the eldest son of Thomas Little, Esq., by Diana, his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Little was born on the 6th of January, 1783; and married, the 25th of June, 1827, Helen Olympia, only daughter of Captain Henry Stewart, son of John Stewart, Esq., claimant of the Earldom of Orkney.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE**, Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.—The most extraordinary and unparalleled Novelties ever produced at this Theatre, which nightly command overflowing Houses.—Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in stating that, after great research, he has succeeded in procuring the Greatest Wonder in the World, namely, an Elephant who performs the most difficult feats on the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance-pole. Also the great Performing Elephants in the Spectacle of THE GREAT WALL OF NAPOLI, OR THE SACRED ELEPHANTS OF THE PAGODA, on MONDAY next, March 2nd, and Every Evening thereafter, with the whole resources of the Establishment. Race Quadrilla, Magnificent Effects, Military Band, &c. &c. Brilliant Scenes in the Circle, in which the British and Foreign Professors will appear. First Night of the popular piece of ANIMAL MAGNETISM, or LOVE and PHYSIC.—Box-office open from 11 to 6.—Equestrian tuition daily.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

**COLOSSEUM.—SACRED MUSIC DURING LENT**, on the GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from Two till Four, and Eight till Half-past Ten. The most admired Overtures on the remaining days.—DAY EXHIBITION comprises The Grand Panorama of London.—The Glyptotheca or Museum of Sculpture—Mont Blanc and Alpine Torrent.—The Classic Ruins—Stalactite Caverns—and Conservatories.—EVENING EXHIBITION: The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects, at Eight, Nine, and Ten—Museum—Mont Blanc—Mountain Torrent—Stalactite Caverns, and Conservatories, &c. Open from Ten till Dusk; Evening, from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL**.—On FRIDAY, MARCH 6, will be performed "Engel" (an adaptation of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives"), and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang." Principal vocal performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 performers. Tickets, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s.; may be had of the principal Musicians; or Mr. BOWLEY, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. RIES, 102, Strand; or of Mr. MITCHELL, 39, Charing-cross. THOS. BREWER, Hon. Sec.

**M. R. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—VENTRILLOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY**.—CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, and FRIDAY, MARCH 6, Mr. Love will present, for the first time, an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contrabutary Organs. After which, A Trip to Hamburg; Mr. Roberts, the Welsh Harpist; Love's Lenten Lucy-brations, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Admission, 2s.; Gal. 1s.

\* \* \* ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5, Mr. Love will appear at the LITERARY INSTITUTION 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 13, at the SHIRE HALL, HERTFORD.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 16, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROMFORD.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 23, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PECKHAM.

**DON FRANCISCO HIDALGO**, the Marquis of LILLIPUT (from the Court of Spain), will hold his levees every day, for a short period, at the COSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, REGENT-STREET, from 12 to 4, and from 6 to 9. The Don is the most extraordinary specimen of the human race in the world, being 42 years old, and only 29 inches high, possessing a fine intellectual countenance, and speaking three languages. In the exhibition of small children excited the curiosity of the public, what must be the astonishment on witnessing this wonder of creation?—Cosmorama Rooms, 209, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price.

**ANCIENT HALL OF ROME**, under distinguished patronage, A Great Windmill-street, eight doors from Coventry-street. Highly ornate, and splendid Exhibition of Tableaux Vivants, and Living Embodiments of the celebrated Prize Cartoons. The Public is respectfully informed that this Hall is Opened, with extensive alterations and Improvements, by the unrivalled artistes, male and female, of the Tableaux Vivants, from the principal Continental Cities in Europe. In addition to Living representations of the most celebrated Paintings and Sculpture of the Great Masters, they will introduce, for the first time in Public, real Personifications of the celebrated National Prize Cartoons. The appointments are all new, and of the most splendid character, and the strictest attention has been devoted to ensure their classical accuracy. Performance to commence at Half-past Three o'clock in the Afternoon, and Half-past Eight in the Evening. Admission, 1s. Boxes and Reserved Seats, 2s.

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**SACRED MUSIC.—THE PIANISTA** for MARCH, No. 66, Price One Shilling, contains (in folio) Three Sacred Songs, by Charles Horn. THE PIANISTA for January. Two Shillings (besides Two Sets of Quadrilles, Polkas, &c.) contains Miss Costello's beautiful song "Thou Mayst Love" (in answer to Mrs. Norton's "Love Not.") This is now the most popular song of the day, and may be had separate, Two Shillings. No 59 contains the whole Opera of "Sonnambula," Two Shillings. No. 57, "Fra Diavolo," Two Shillings. Nos. 61 and 62, "Elfin" and "Dutch Lust" Waltzes, Two Shillings. Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheapside).

**TO CHESS-PLAYERS.—THE CHESS-PLAYERS' CHRONICLE** for MARCH will be found to contain an unusually varied and interesting collection of games, problems, &c.; including the termination of the CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA; OPENING GAMES of a MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND A CELEBRATED GERMAN PLAYER; Games played by Messrs. Kieseritzki and Horwitz, without seeing the Chess-board; Game played in Committee; The Circle des Ecchecs ? The Café de la Régence; Chess in the Provinces, &c. &c. Together with a full report of the anniversary dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club.—Published by H. Hurst, 27, King William-street, Strand, and to be had of all Booksellers.

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#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 25.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

B.D.—Rev. George Brown, St. John's College.

M.A.—George James Handford, Corpus Christi College; Francis Cranmer Penrose, Magdalene College.

B.A.—Richard Gregory Chalk, Trinity College; Julian John Webb Probyn, St. John's College.

Matriculation.—Frederick Thomas Rowell, Pensioner, Emmanuel College.

At the same Congregation the following grace passed the Senate:—To allow Mr. Power of Pembroke College, to take out of the public library the manuscripts marked Dd. ii. 82; Ee. ii. 3; Mm. iii. 13; Mm. iii. 21, under the usual bond.

**HEALTH OF SIR R. PEEL.**—The *Times* says, "We are authorised to contradict in the most explicit manner the reports which have been for some time current as to the health of Sir R. Peel. It has been said that the right honourable Baronet has of late been frequently cuffed. He has not once occasion to undergo this operation during the present Session, and his health, notwithstanding the great fatigue which he has had to undergo, has much improved since the attack of the gout which he experienced in November last. In fact, Sir R. Peel has not required any medical treatment for many weeks, and is at present in the enjoyment of his ordinary excellent health."

The 55th REGIMENT.—It is rumoured that Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. and G.C.B., is to have the 55th Regiment, vacant by the decease of General Sir William Clinton, G.C.B.

**PARDON OF THE CONVICT MISSIONARY.**—Her Majesty has granted a free pardon to John Potter, a runaway convict; and an order for his immediate discharge has been received at Newgate, from Sir James Graham.

Accounts of Dec. 27 from the Cape of Good Hope, state, that although M. Cloete had been appointed the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and the affairs of that colony were expected to become more settled, numerous parties continued to emigrate to the new village of Andries-orig-stad, about eight days' march from Delagoa.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.**—The Earl of ST. GERMAN, in moving the second reading of this bill, expressed a hope that the details which he should lay before the House would convince their Lordships of the necessity for it. He said the object of the bill was to invest the Executive Government in Ireland with powers with which it was not at present armed, in consequence of the increased amount of crime, murder, and outrageous assaults in that country. The noble Earl then proceeded, with the view of establishing the necessity for the measure, to read a mass of documentary evidence, proving the increase of crime in Ireland, particularly as regarded offences against property, hitherto of rare occurrence in that country, as compared with England, under the head of robberies. Last year the number of demands for fire-arms, or robbery of them on their being given up, was 189; while in the present year they amounted to 551. Unlawfully carrying arms, last year 79, in the present 89. Administering unlawful oaths, last year 59, this year 228. Sending threatening letters and notices, last year 362, while in the present the number had increased to the frightful amount of 1944. Of houses attacked, last year the number was 254, in the present 483. Dwellings fired, last year 77, in the present 148. The total number of offences in this class being, last year 1495, while in the present it had increased to no less than 3462. The total number of all offences committed in Ireland against the person, against property, and against the public peace was, last year 3103, and in the present 5281. The noble Earl then went on to say, that he was satisfied it would be in some degree consolatory to their Lordships to know, that in eighteen counties in Ireland crime had diminished, and in four others that it remained stationary. It was only in ten counties that it had increased, viz.: Cavan, Fermanagh, King's County, Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Roscommon, Limerick, Tipperary, and Leitrim. The noble Earl then proceeded to detail a variety of cases of outrage and violence of an appalling character in the more disturbed districts, by bands of armed men at night, by men who it was generally believed belonged to secret associations, bound together by oaths, and banded together for the purposes of violence, robbery, and intimidation. Out of 137 homicides and aggravated assaults, five only were committed on the persons of gentlemen, the rest being committed on small farmers and cottiers, persons, some of whom had lived many years on their holdings, and only were subjected to these acts of outrage because they were employed by persons obnoxious to these sanguinary predators. As the law stood, the rich man, with his house well secured and his servants well armed, was in a comparative state of security, while the poor man had, at best, but a most inadequate and insufficient protection, although everything had been done that could be done by the Government to afford it him under the existing law.—Some discussion ensued upon the bill, in the course of which objections were stated to the details of the measure; but the second reading was carried without opposition, and the House adjourned at half-past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

**MEASURES FOR IRELAND.**—In answer to questions from Mr. O'CONNELL, Sir R. PEEL said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in any measures in reference to Ireland to take precedence of the commercial measures under the consideration of Parliament. It was, however, intended in the present Session to bring in a bill to give encouragement to the improvement of land in Ireland, by granting compensation to tenants for such improvements as they might effect. It was also intended to bring in a bill to amend the elective franchise in counties, and also to amend the proceedings at elections generally. In addition to these bills, it was intended to bring in another for the purpose of amending the franchise in municipal towns so as to assimilate them as far as possible to those of England.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE UPON THE CORN-LAWS.

The adjourned discussion upon Sir R. Peel's commercial and financial prospects was resumed by Mr. E. BULLER, who replied at considerable length to the arguments urged by Mr. D'ISRAELI on Friday night. He would, he said, give his cordial support to the measure of the Government, and would not hazard its delay by suggesting any amendment whatever.

Captain BATESON said he would give his decided opposition to the motion before the House, which would throw out of cultivation vast tracts of inferior land in Ireland; and in that country there were no manufactures which could supply the want of employment thus created. He also contended that these measures would destroy the linen trade of Ireland, which country was not to be benefited by the reduction of the value of her produce.

Mr. M. GOAN supported the measure of the Government, declaring that he should consider himself unworthy of a seat in that House if he hesitated one moment, after having changed his opinion, in coming forward openly to avow that change.

Mr. R. A. FITZGERALD spoke in support of the Government, and Captain LOCKHART in opposition to it.

Mr. G. CLEAK denied that the present propositions of the Government could be considered as laying down a new system of commercial policy, for, in point of fact, they were only a following out of the system which had been adopted upon for the last twenty years, and more particularly since the measures of Sir R. Peel, in 1842. In order to show the extent of the potato malady in England, the right

hon. Baronet stated that the supply to London, Manchester, and other large towns, was one-third less within the last few weeks than it was during the corresponding weeks of the previous year, and that the price, which was last year from 50s to 80s per ton in Covent-garden Market, had risen this year to from 80s. to 150s. per ton. There was another point of consideration for hon. gentlemen who supported protection. The population of this country was increasing so fast, that it might yet become a question as to the possibility of getting a sufficient supply of food at all. Sir G. Clerk then proceeded to show that, in every instance, from 1785 to the present time, when any change had been proposed in the amount of protection to agricultural produce, or, indeed, to almost any kind of produce, there was an immediate outcry, and predictions that total ruin must be the inevitable consequence, all which predictions they had lived long enough to prove to be utterly fallacious.

Mr. LIDDELL appealed to the House and the country for support to his arguments against the adoption of Free-Trade. He ridiculed the arguments of the Government as being economically false; and urged that the principles of Protection were socially right. If change were to be made, he would prefer the immediate repeal of Lord John Russell to the tedious procrastination of Sir R. Peel. He, therefore, gave his opposition to the Government measures.

Mr. HUTT supported the proposition of the Government, contending that it must extend our trade very considerably, for the foreigner bringing grain to our markets would take our manufactures in payment.

Captain HARRIS opposed the Government proposition, though he admitted that up to the present point Sir R. Peel had rendered most valuable services to the country.

Mr. MILNES opposed the proposals, but did not agree in the censures passed upon Sir R. Peel on the ground of inconsistency. It had been his object, during the time he was in Parliament, to give his political opponents credit for the best possible motives in any measures which they introduced. He therefore did not deny those with whom he had faithfully and disinterestedly served the same credit. He was therefore not inclined to interpret the actions of the Government so harshly as some of his friends. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He could see that much was attributable to incantitious bias which others took for granted to proceed from concert—much of accident they laid down as the result of stratagem. (Hear hear.) Again when he looked at the question of the Corn-laws, on which the change of opinion had taken place, he thought there was little reason for accusing any Statesman of modifying his views on such a subject. He looked upon the Government of the right hon. Baronet as a Government *ad interim*, to carry out the measure which had been proposed to them. (Cheers, and cries of "hear, hear") It was a Government which depended on the sufferance of its opponents, which depended on their will; and, if any consciousness weighed heavily on his mind, it was, that the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government had thrown away the opportunities for doing good which Providence had placed in his hands. He saw him at one time the leader of a powerful party, and he believed him capable of allaying animosity, suppressing intolerance, and leading to the greatest and most lasting improvements—performing many of those great services to the country which hon. gentlemen opposite were, perhaps, inclined to perform, but which they had not the power to effect, or the means to accomplish. He had seen the fabric destroyed—he had seen the opportunity lost, and he regretted it.

When Mr. Milnes had concluded, the debate was adjourned; and, at a quarter to one o'clock, the House broke up.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**THE WAR IN INDIA.**—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that the President of the Board of Control would on Monday next submit to their Lordships certain resolutions relative to the conduct of the troops of her Majesty and of the East India Company during the late operations in the East Indies.

The Game Laws' Bill was read a second time. Also the Fishery Piers and Harbours Bill.—At an early hour the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**THE LATE VICTORY IN INDIA.**—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that on Monday next he would move the thanks of the House to the Governor-General of India, the officers and the men employed in the recent operations on the left bank of the Sutlej. He now said that in order to make their proceedings more intelligible, and to render the policy of the Indian Government more clear, he should lay on the table of the House the despatches which had been lately received from the Governor-General.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Adjourned Debate on Customs and Corn Importation was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, who admitted that his opinions had changed within the last two months, from a fixed duty to a free trade in corn. He thought that the agricultural Members had no reason to complain of Sir R. Peel's desertion of them, because they had been foolish enough to trust him after he had deceived them in 1829.

Colonel CONOLLY opposed the Ministerial proposition. He had listened attentively to the debate, without being able to discern the slightest connection between the measure before the House and the potato deficiency.

Lord INGESTRE supported the policy of Protection, and denounced the political apostacy of the Government and of their followers. He said that, had he undergone the change of sentiment which had been avowed by some, he should have felt bound, as a man of honour, to resign his seat; and he considered that to retain a seat after having changed the opinions upon the profession of which it had been obtained, was most dishonourable.

Mr. TRELAUNY defended the Government, and accused the agricultural interest with seeking only to secure high rents, regardless of the want and sufferings of the country.

Mr. PACKE vigorously opposed the Government plan, which he believed would be most ruinous to the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER referred to the speeches of Sir R. Peel, and of Sir George Clerk as containing all he had to say upon the general question of Protection. Mr. Goulburn then made some revelations respecting himself. He said that when, on the 1st of November, the Premier proposed to the Cabinet either to open the ports or to assemble Parliament immediately, he differed with the First Lord of the Treasury. The grounds of his difference of opinion were—that he thought it a dangerous experiment to interfere with the existing law, and that the state of the potato rot was not so alarming as to warrant such extraordinary measures. The suspension of the law by an Order in Council, under such circumstances, would have amounted to an abrogation; and had Parliament been called together, he did not think that it would have concurred in the desired measures. Subsequently to November, when further evidence of the scarcity of food in Ireland was acquired, his opinion underwent a change, and he then saw that the Corn-laws required to be altered. Feeling that his responsible position under the Crown was paramount to his party connections, he agreed to support the repeal of these laws, though he wished it to be proposed by gentlemen opposite. Respecting the resignation of his seat for Cambridge University, Mr. Goulburn said that he had ever reserved to himself the fullest right to take that course upon every question that might arise which he considered conducive to the interests of the kingdom. And he did not admit that it was the duty of a representative to make it the ground of tendering his resignation, that his opinions upon a particular question were not in accordance with the general feelings of his constituents.

Mr. FERRAND followed, and made a speech in his usual caustic style in opposition to Sir R. Peel. The hon. member commenced by asserting that the petitions for repeal were surreptitiously obtained, and mentioned an instance where one man had actually attached 14,000 signatures. Mr. Ferrand then made some strong animadversions upon the Ministerial converts to the repeal of the Corn-laws, asserting that the country viewed with unutterable disgust their political apostacy and treachery. Mr. Ferrand proceeded to say that he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury who his supporters were in that house? Were they the democratic Roebuck, the democratic Warburton, the democratic Bowring, the democratic O'Connell, who, a short time ago, was a convicted conspirator? (Protectionist cheers.) "My opinion is (added Mr. Ferrand) that a great prevalence of the democratic principle would prove destructive to the institutions of the country. Should that unfortunate day ever dawn upon the political horizon of this kingdom, the result will be paramount, degraded, indeed, will be our fate—

The day when thou, Imperial Troy, must end,  
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.

But I will add,

May I be cold before that dreadful day,  
Pressed with a load of monumental clay."

Mr. Ferrand then argued that there ought to be a dissolution.

Mr. P. MILES suggested the adjournment of the debate until Thursday, and said that in his opinion the subject had been fully debated; and in that state of the debate he thought that the sooner they came to a division the better would the country be satisfied (hear, hear); and he did trust, if the honourable Member who had moved the adjournment of the debate (Dr. Bowring) would undertake to move it for Thursday, that the debate at any rate would not extend beyond Friday. (Hear.)

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

**LODGE LINCOLN AND THE IRISH CHURCH.**—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN called attention to a declaration which had recently been made by Mr. Evelyn Denison on the hustings in Nottinghamshire, with respect to Lord Lincoln's opinion upon the Irish Church question. The hon. member drew the inference that Lord Lincoln was now favourable to the destruction of that establishment.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, most probably Lord Lincoln would in a few days be in the House, to give any explanation himself. He (Sir J. Graham) could say nothing about an alleged conversation between Lord Lincoln and a Member of that House on the subject of the Irish Church. Neither had he (Sir J. Graham) ever heard that Lord J. Russell had any intention of destroying the Irish Church.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, as the hon. Member for Malton (Mr. E. Denison) was not present, he would give an explanation. The hon. Member had told him what had taken place between himself and Lord Lincoln, but he (Lord J. Russell) would say, that in what had passed Lord Lincoln had not given any opinion in favour of the destruction of the Irish Church. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the sentiments of Lord Lincoln were perfectly honourable to him. He did not think that anything had passed in the conversation inconsistent with the opinions Lord Lincoln had hitherto held. He (Lord J. Russell) never desired the destruction of the Irish Church, although he maintained that the state of the revenue was misappropriated. Although he did not think the state of the Irish Church was satisfactory, yet, as a whole, he wished to see the Irish Church maintained.—Sir R. INGLIS said a few words, after which Mr. O'CONNELL said he did not desire the destruction of the Established Church, but there was a great distinction between the Church and the temporalities. As to the temporalities, he would press upon the House the speedy alteration of them. They would never conciliate Ireland without some better alteration of these temporalities.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to allow two members to sit for Cork, in lieu of the two late members for Sudbury.

**THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.**—This bill was read a second time.—Sir

J. GRAHAM intimated that, although he did not oppose the second reading, as he wished to support friendly societies, yet he must reserve the consideration of the subject. If the bill was placed for committee on Wednesday next he (Sir J. Graham) would in the meantime see Mr. Tidd Pratt.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE assented, and the committee was appointed for that day.

The London, Hounslow, and Western Railway Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE CORN-LAWS.**—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition, numerously signed, from a place in Warwickshire, from persons engaged in the ribbon trade, praying for protection to their trade and to agriculture. He thought the late elections proved that the farmers were unanimous against the proposed measure; and he hoped that, if, unfortunately, it should arrive at that house, their Lordships would exercise their constitutional privilege, and throw it out.

**THE LATE EXECUTION AT MULLINGAR.**—The Marquis of WESTME

## R. COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

At the close of the long and important Debate on the Corn-Laws, attention is naturally turned more strongly than ever to the champion of the successful cause, the leader of the Free-Trade party, Mr. Cobden. The hon. gentleman has not attended the House during the greater part of the Debate, having been suffering from severe illness; but he has been frequently referred

to by speakers on both sides, and on every occasion with a high degree of respect; the Ultra-Protectionists have always alluded to him in much more favourable terms than to the Premier. We have, in a former number, given a memoir of Sir Robert Peel's once great antagonist, and now great ally. Mr. Cobden sits for the borough of Stockport, for which he was elected in 1841.



RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

metropolis. We have the twenty metropolitan members, who represent 110,000 persons—is that public opinion? Are they not wealthy and respectable? What says Edinburgh—Glasgow—Leeds—Liverpool, &c. I defy you to obtain success in a town possessing above 20,000 or 25,000 votes. (No, no.) I tell you that you have neither Liverpool nor Bristol. Don't be led away by the shouts of those around you, who do so for the same reason that the school-boy whistles, viz., to keep his courage up. You ought to understand your position better. Well, assuming that you get a numerical majority, say twenty or thirty, there you would sit opposite to all the members for the great towns; why you would shrink aghast from your position. There would be defection amongst you, which would increase rapidly; and we should have you coming over to this side of the House, and joining our ranks; and you would hold your seats no longer than the country could back you with another Schedule A; for public opinion will have obtained sufficient power to do whatever it might choose to do. Do you not perceive that you are taking a highly democratic course? Will you run blindfold against the wall? Some remarks have been made on the manner in which petitions have been got up. But take public meetings as the test. If you wish to be democratic, that is the way—go where every man can give his vote according to his will. I challenge you to call a public meeting anywhere. We have had public meetings in all large towns, called by the authorities, at which the decision against Protection was unanimous. That is public opinion. Now, call only one: for these meetings are public opinion. (No, no.) What is it then? Do you want to be tossed in a blanket, or ducked in the Thames? Recollect, also, that the counties are not under the old act. In the present state, tenants-at-will cannot be called public opinion, for the vote goes with the land, therefore that cannot be called public opinion. Take my word for it, the country will be governed no longer by a combination of landlords. Recollect how narrow is the basis on which your strength rests; it is only 150,000 tenants, while we are calling into existence the true old English franchise. Recollect, the money in the Savings' Banks would buy all your franchise; you can but resist us for four years longer at the most, and recollect that we have the money ready subscribed. Do not forget the value of the mechanic who buys a 40s. freehold, for he is the man to be depended on. I will tell hon. members what my thoughts were while sitting at home and reading the debates. I thought to myself, what fun there must be among the men in fustian jackets in the North of England. Why you are perfectly unconscious that the whole country has been laughing at you! The hon. member then ridiculed the old arguments, which, although he had knocked in the head seven years ago, had come out again as fresh as ever—viz., dependence on the foreigner—and going out of cultivation—the country drained of gold, &c. "But continued the hon. member) you would know better if you lived in the world,

and not in a charmed circle, and not have talked as you have for the last eleven days. Although you have frightened the farmers, the land has not fallen in value; for I have made all possible inquiries on the subject. One applicant for a farm said that the effect of the doing away with Protection would be to wake a hundred farmers who have hitherto been asleep, and a third more corn would be produced. And now, I ask, is there any landlord who will take one farthing less for his land than he would before this question was agitated? The fact is, you have either been deluding yourselves or the tenant farmers: it is monstrous to suppose that the change will affect you. I assure gentlemen opposite, that the time is not far distant when the farmers will have practical experience of these subjects, and will no doubt profit by it. Recollect, I want no triumph! but I want us all to confer together to see if we cannot carry out something better for our country, and when this great measure is passed, we will dissolve the League—but not till then. England has set the world the pattern of civil and religious liberty, and now she bids fair to give one more example of an equally glorious nature." The honourable member sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. SPOONER and Mr. PETER BORTHWICK continued the debate, but were interrupted by general cries of "question."

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK maintained that as the present Parliament was elected to support the principle of Protection, it could not with honour carry the present measure. The noble Lord addressed the House for nearly three hours, but was frequently interrupted by cries of "Divide, divide." The noble Lord was much cheered, at the conclusion of his speech, by the agriculturist party, and, at a quarter to three o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the debate was concluded.

The House then divided—

### CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE CORN-LAWS. THE DIVISION.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS . . . . . 337  
AGAINST THEM . . . . . 240

#### MAJORITY FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS 97

The announcement was received with very enthusiastic cheering; and the House adjourned at a quarter past Three this morning.

### OFFICIAL LIST OF THE DIVISION ON THE CORN-LAWS.

#### MAJORITY.

#### FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.

Acheson, Viscount	Dunstall, J	Hume, J	Plumbridge, Capt
Adair, T D	D'Eyncourt, Rt Hon C T	Hume, J	Poillill, S
A'Court, Capt	Dickinson, F H	Hunt, W	Praed, J
Agricola, H A	Divett, E	James, W	Price, W T
Ainsworth, P	Douglas, Sir C E	Jernyn, Earl	Price, Sir R
Alldam, W	Douro, Marquis of	Jervis, J	Protheroe, E
Anson, Hon Col	Drummond, H H	Jocelyn, Viscount	Pryse, P
Attwood, J	Dugdale, W S	Johnstone, Sir J	Pulsford, R
Baillie, Colonel	Duke, Sir J	Johnstone, H	Rawdon, Col
Baillie, H J	Duncan, Viscount	Kelly, Sir F	Reddington, T N
Baine, W	Duncan, G	Kirk, P	Reid, Sir J K
Baird, W	Duncannon, Viscount	Labcouchere,	Roebeck, J A
Baldwin, B	Duncombe, T	Lambton, H	Ross, D R
Baumeran, A	Dundas, Admiral	Langston, J H	Roxford, C E
Barclay, D	Dundas, Hon J C	Lancaster, W G	Russell, Lord J
Bartley, J	Eastman, Viscount	Lascelles, Hon W	Russell, J W D
Baring, Rt Hon F T	Ebrington, Viscount	Layard, Capt	Randon, Viscount
Barnard, E G	Egerton, W T	Leader, J T	Scott, R
Barron, Sir H W	Egerton, Lord F	Legh, G C	Scrope, G P
Beckett, W	Ellice, E	Lemon, Sir C	Seymour, Lord
Benbow, J	Ellice, Hon C	Lockhart, A E	Seymour, Sir H
Berkeley, Hon C	Ellies, W	Lyll, G	Shelburne, Earl of
Berkeley, Hon Capt	Elphinstone, H	Macaulay, Rt Hon T B	Smith, B
Berkeley, Hon H F	Escott, B	Mackinnon, W A	Smith, J A
Bernal R	Esmonde, Sir T	Macnamara, Major	Smyth, Sir II
Blake, M J	Evans, T G B	McCarthy, A	Smith, Rt Hon R V
Blewitt, R J	Evatt, R	McGeachy, F A	Smith, Rt Hon R V
Booth, W H	Fitzroy, Hon H	McNeill, D	Snoddy, J P
Bothfeld, B	Fitzroy, Hon H F	McTague, Sir J	Somers, J P
Bowes, J	Fitzroy, Hon H	Mahon, Vice	Somerville, Sir W M
Bowles, Admiral	Fitzroy, Hon C	Mainwaring, T	Stanbery, Hon W O
Bowring, Dr	Feilden, W	Mangins, H D	Stansfield, W R C
Boyd, J	Feilden, J	Majorbanks, S	Stanton, W H
Bridgeman, H	Ferguson, Col	Marshall, W	Strickland, Sir G
Bright, J	Ferguson, Sir R A	Marsland, H	Strutt, E
Brocklehurst, J	Fitzgerald, R A	Martin, J	Sutton, Hon H M
Brotherton, J	Fitzroy, Hon H	Martin, C W	Stewart, P M
Browne, R D	Fitzwilliam, Hon. G W	Masterman, J	Stewart, J
Browne, Hon W	Fleetwood, Sir P H	Matheson, J	Stuart, Lord J
Bruce, Lord E	Flower, Sir J	Maule, Rt Hon Fox	Stuart, H
Buckley, E	Forster, M	Meynell, Capt	Trelawney, J S
Buckley, Sir R B W	Garrison, T	Mimes, R M	Trevelbridge, Sir F
Bullen, G	Gibson, T M	Mitchell, T A	Tufnell, H
Bullen, E	Gibson, T	Moffatt, George	Turner, E
Busfield, W	Glynn, Sir S R	Molesworth, Sir W	Vane, Lord H
Butler, Hon Colonel	Godson, R	Morpeth, Viscount	Vernon, G H
Butler, P S	Gore, M	Morris, D	Verney, John C
Byng, G	Gore, Hon R	Morrison, Gen	Vivian, J H
Byng, Rt Hon G S	Goulburn, Rt Hon H	Morrison, J	Vivian, Hon Capt
Cardwell, E	Graham, Rt Hon Sir J	Moutby, Hon E M L	Walkey, T
Carew, Hon. R S	Greene, T	Muntz, G F	Walker, R
Carnegie, Hon Capt	Gregory, W H	Napier, Sir C	Wall, C B
Cavendish, Hon C H	Grey, Rt Hon Sir G	Neville, R	Warburton, H
Cavendish, Hon G H	Grimsditch, T	Noakes, Sir D J	Ward, H G
Chamberlain, B	Grenville, Lord R	Norreys, Viscount	Wawn, J T
Cholmondeley, Lord J L	Grenville, Sir J	O'Brien, John C	Wellcome, W B
Childers, J W D	Grose, S	O'Connell, D	Wellesley, Lord C
Christie, W D	Hall, Sir B	O'Connell, M	White, S
Cley, Sir W	Hastie, A	O'Connell, M J	Whitmore, T C
Clements, Viscount	Hastie, Capt	Page, Lord W	Wilkins, W
Clerk, Rt Hon Sir G	Hawthorn, W J	Page, Lord A	Wilde, Sir T
Cline, Hon R H	Hawthorn, W G	Pemberton, Viscount	Williams, W
Colborne, Hon W N R	Hawthorn, W H	Parker, J	Winton, Sir T E
Colborne, Sir T E	Hawthorn, W	Patton, J W	Wood, C
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Hawthorn, W	Pattison, J	Wood, Colonel T
Collins, W	Hawthorn, W	Pecchell, Capt	Wood, Colonel
Collins, W	Hawthorn, W	Peel, Rt Hon Sir R	Wrightson, W B
Copeland, Alderman	Hawthorn, W	Peel, J	Wyatt, T
Corbally, E	Hawthorn, W	Pendarves, E W W	Wynn, Rt Hon C J W W
Corry, Hon H	Hawthorn, W	Pennant, Hon Col	Wyse, T
Coverdale, Hon W F	Hawthorn, W	Phillips, G R	Yorke, H R
Craig, W G	Hawthorn, W	Phillips, Sir R B P	TELLERS
Crawford, W S	Hawthorn, W	Phillips, M	Baring, H B
Cripps, W	Hawthorn, W	Phillotts, J	Young, J
Currie, R	Hawthorn, W	Hughes, W B	
Curtis, H B	Hawthorn, W	Pigot, Rt Hon D	
Dalmeny, Lord	Hawthorn, W		
Dalrymple, Capt	Hawthorn, W		
Damer, Hon Col	Hawthorn, W		
Dashwood, G H	Hawthorn, W		
Dawson, Hon T V	Hawthorn, W		
Denison, J E	Hawthorn, W		

#### MINORITY.

#### AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.

Acheson, J	Clive, Viscount	Heneage, G H W	Palmer, R
Acland, Sir T D	Codrington, Sir W	Heneage, E	Pigot, Sir R
Action, Col	Collett, W R	Henley, J W	Plumptire, J P
Adare, Viscount	Colquhoun, J C	Hill, Lord E	Pollington, Viscount
Adderley, C B	Compton, C R	Hinde, J H	Powell, Col
Alford, Viscount	Connolly, Col	Hodgson, F	Price, R
Alix, J P	Cooke, Sir C H	Hodgson, R	Pusey, P
Alstroemer, E	Cooksey, Lord	Holmes, Hon W A	Rashleigh, W
Arkwright, G	Davidson, A S	Hopkin, Sir R	Reddish, Lord, G W J
Arkwright, Hon II	Deedes, W	Hoskins, K	Richards, R
Aspell, W	Denison, E B	Hotham, Lord	Rolliston, Col
Attwood, M	Dick, Q	Houldsworth, T	Round, C G
Austen, Col	D'Iraeli, B	Howard, Hon H	Round, J
Bagehot, W	Dodd, G	Hudson, G	Russell, C
Bagot, Hon W	Douglas, J D S	Hurst, R H	Ryder, Hon G D
Bailey, J	Entwistle, W	Hussey, T	Sanderson, R
Bailey, J, Junior	Farnham, E B	Ingestre, Viscount	Scott, Hon F
Balfour, Hon W	Drax, J S W S E	Inglis, Sir R H	Seymer, H K
Craig, W G	Duckworth, Hon J T B	Iron, S	Shaw, Hon F
Crawford, W S	Duncombe, Hon A	Jolliffe, Sir W G H	Sheppard, T
Cripps, W	Duncombe, Hon O	Jones, Captain	Sheridan, R B
Currie, R	Dufresne, C G	Kemble, II	Shirley, E J
Curtis, H B	Egerton, Sir P	Kerrison, Sir E	Shirley, E P
Dalmeny, Lord	Emlyn, Viscount	Knightley, Sir C	Simpson, Col
Dalrymple, Capt	Entwistle, W	Law, Hon C E	Smith, Sir H
Damer, Hon Col	Farnham, E B	Lawson, A	Sootheron, T H S
Dashwood, H N	Fellowes, E	Lefroy, A	Spicer, R S T
Blackburne, H J	Ferrand, W B	Lennox, Lord G H G	Stanley, E
Blackstone, W S	Filmer, Sir E	Leslie, C P	Stuart, J
Boldero, H G	Fitzmaurice, Hon W	Liddle, Hon H T	Taylor, E
Borthwick, P	Floyer, J	Lockhart, W	Thompson, J A
Broadbent, J W	Ffolliott, J	Long, W	Thornhill, G
Briscoe, M	Forbes, W	Lopes, Sir R	Tottenham, J
Broadley, H	Forster, Hon G C W	Lowther, Sir J H	Trotter, C
Broadwood, H	Fox, S L	Lowther, Hon Col	Turner, G